

Seek Negro Cops In Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM — Birmingham may soon join the growing ranks of Southern cities hiring Negro policemen.

The request for Negro police officers topped a list of recommendations made last week by the Interracial Committee of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces. The committee includes 25 Negro and 25 white civic leaders.

The committee also recommended: Facilities which allow Negro doctors to practice in hospitals

where their patients are treated; Better recreational facilities for Negroes, and more Negro housing subdivisions.

Tuscaloosa Negroes Ask For Negro Police

TUSCALOOSA, Jan. 23 (UP)—A group of Negro leaders asked the Tuscaloosa City Commission yesterday to hire Negro policemen to work in areas where Negroes live.

Editor Frank Thomas of The Alabama Citizen, a weekly newspaper for Negroes, was spokesman for the group. He said Negro police officers have served effectively in 62 cities in 12 Southern states.

Tuscaloosa May Hire Negro Cop

TUSCALOOSA, Ala.—There's a good chance this city will have Negro policemen real soon.

Firmly supported by a group of Negro leaders and backed by a local paper, a proposal that Negro policemen be employed is now being considered by the City Commission. Favorable action by the commission is expected.

At present 62 cities in 12 southern states employ Negroes as police officers.

A Negro Police Study

In the report on police matters made this week by the Citizens Committee, one section has to do with the question of employment of Negro police officers, to work primarily in Negro sections of the city.

This paper has long been favorable to the idea. Recently it has presented a series of articles by a staff writer on how other Southern cities have made use of such officers.

The committee report does not recommend employment of Negroes on the force. It does, however, urge strongly that a careful study by unbiased persons be made of what such employment would mean to Birmingham. It recommends to the City Commission such a study, asks that it not be perfunctory and that it "not be made by men who have preconceived notions and a more or less closed mind, either for or against the employment of Negro police men."

Mayor Green will, he says, suggest to the City Commission that such a study be made. Two commissioners could authorize such a study. This paper believes such an inquiry is pertinent and desirable.

Alabama

Grand Jury Suggests Using Negro Police

The May grand jury recommended last week that Negro policemen be hired in Montgomery, and said it didn't find enough evidence of absentee vote fraud "to return indictments."

"This Grand Jury heard a considerable amount of evidence as to the advisability of employing Negroes as policemen for the City of Montgomery," the report said. "After considering the evidence before the Grand Jury, we recommend that the City of Montgomery employ Negroes as policemen as soon as it may practicably be done."

IN THE MATTER of Judge Eugene Carter's recommendation that May 6 primary voting be looked into, the grand jury report said:

"This Grand Jury has noticed a large number of irregularities, both in the balloting at the polling places in the county, and in the absentee box. We do not feel that in any such instance there was sufficient evidence to return indictments."

But the body recommended that the Board of Revenue submit in a referendum to county voters the question of whether voting machines should be used exclusively. Another recommendation was that private booths be provided for all persons voting absentee ballots.

THE GRAND JURY report said that 210 witnesses were examined, and that 89 true bills and 23 no bills were returned.

It was recommended that two deputy sheriffs should be added to the present force and assigned to criminal cases.

Two former officers draw terms in sale of drivers' licenses

A former member of the Alabama Highway Patrol here and an "unofficial" member of the Birmingham police force both pleaded guilty today to charges of bribery in the sale of automobile driver's licenses to unqualified persons.

R. H. Weeks, a former patrol corporal working in the driver's license bureau here, was given a three-year sentence by Judge Alta L. King.

Sam Jones, Birmingham's only Negro policeman, was given the same sentence on a plea of guilty.

Weeks and Jones were arrested three months ago after it was disclosed they had operated a racket in driver's licenses.

According to police, Jones made contact with Negroes who were unable to pass driver's examinations. He brought the cards to Weeks who signed them as though they had successfully completed the driving test.

Jones told officers that he received payment from persons he helped obtain licenses and that he often gave money and other gifts to Weeks.

Both men applied for probation and hearing was set before Judge King Jan. 16.



U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE—gets Negro deputy with the appointment of Herbert Alonzo Greenwood, left, formerly with the State Board of Equalization. *Julius*

Appointment was engineered by Congressman Samuel Yorty's office and Assemblyman Augustus Haykins, shown next to Greenwood. Yorty was represented at Monday's ceremony of induction by his field representatives, from left, Eleanor Chambers and Ethel Bryant. Seated is U. S. Atty. Walter S. Binns. *Los Angeles*

Graduate of Atlanta university and Western Reserve Law school, Greenwood has never practiced in this state. He is active in American Legion, Alpha Phi Alpha, and the Masons, is married and has an 11-year-old daughter. He resides at 3011 12th avenue.

Somerville Rewarded

Named VP of 5-Man
Police Commission

Julius
5-23-52
LOS ANGELES—As a reward for creditable service as a member of the Los Angeles Police Commission, Dr. J. P. Somerville, prominent dentist and club leader, has been elected vice president of the five-man group.

The commission has jurisdiction over 4,200 police officers, one of the largest law enforcement bodies in the world.

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DR. SOMERVILLE has served three years as a member of the commission in addition to working with other community service groups.

Last year he received the gold medal from the Self Realization Society for Humanitarian Service, a very significant distinction.

Sunday at South Park, Dr. Somerville was awarded a plaque for distinguished service to the community by the West Indian Society with the British Consul General R. H. Hadow making the presentation.

DR. SOMERVILLE is on the executive board of the Christian Palestine Committee, a member of the board of the Church Federation, a Town Hall member, and an author.

Dr. Somerville Named To High Police Position

LOS ANGELES. —(ANP) As Dr. John Somerville took over his new duties as vice president of the Los Angeles Police Commission last week, amid shower of congratulations, local leaders of both races, saw his advancement as a valuable asset to civic betterment.

Dr. and Mrs. Vada Somerville, both dentists, have long been one of the coast's most progressive and outstanding families.

He has won high recognition during the comparatively short time he has been a member of the police commission. City officials feel that the recognition that has been shown him is an indisputable sign that the racial integration in the city government is on its way. The first move in this respect took place when qualified police officers were promoted to police captains, lieutenants, and sergeants. It was "acting" such offices, as was the practice for many years.

Police Pvt. Jack Curtis Honored for Role in Arrest of 2 Bandits

Police Pvt. Jack T. Curtis, who showed he has an ear and eye for robbers, has been cited as the Policeman of the Month for May.

The 34-year-old policeman from No. 10 precinct was selected by the Award of Merit Committee, composed of city editors of Washington newspapers.



Pvt. Curtis.

Pvt. Curtis got the clue that resulted in the arrest of two holdup men who had taken more than \$3,600 from the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. here, Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and Roosevelt Hospital in New York.

On Sunday, May 11, Pvt. Curtis was patrolling his beat. Two colored men he knew slightly were talking in the 3600 block of Rock Creek Church road N.W. One said something about a holdup and some one having cancer.

Shortly afterward Pvt. Curtis saw in a New York City newspaper a story that a lone colored gunman had held up the New York City Roosevelt Hospital cashier and got \$2,000. He read that the gunman had told the cashier he was dying of cancer and had three months to live. *P. A. 28*

Remembering the conversation he had overheard earlier, Pvt. Curtis returned to the Rock Creek Church road address. The men were gone.

Pvt. Curtis got in touch with Precinct Detectives Shirley F. O'Neill and Robert J. Reta of the Robbery Squad. They worked together and finally about 3 a.m., May 12, they found one of the two men Pvt. Curtis had overheard talking. *P. A. 20*

The men arrested Lewis James Wilkins, 27, in the 1100 block of U street N.W. and an hour later they arrested Stephen Sydney Kelley, 31, in the 2000 block of North Capitol street.

Wilkins had \$114 of the money

taken in the Roosevelt Hospital case and Kelley had \$625 from the same source at the time of their arrest. Wilkins confessed to the Telephone Co. holdup here April 25 and implicated Kelley. More than \$1,000 was taken in the Telephone Co. holdup. The two were identified also in the Johns Hopkins Hospital holdup April 26 in which \$600 was taken.

Pvt. Curtis, a former soldier, has been in the Police Department since January, 1946. He is a native of Washington.

Integration Near For D.C. Firemen

WASHINGTON — District Commissioner F. Joseph Donohue this week said he will try to make racial integration in the Fire department a fact by the end of this month. *P. 1 Sat. 2-16-52*

The Commissioners last October agreed to hold up the integration move until Congress reconvened and hearings could be held on a bill to make segregation compulsory in the Fire department.

The bill was introduced by Rep. James C. Davis, (D.-Ga.), who has been recovering from an illness.

Commissioner Donohue said that a few days after Davis' return he will move that the Commissioners notify him that they intend to put integration into effect in 10 days or so.

Negro Police

Within the month a Negro policeman has attained an efficiency and examination rating sufficiently high to receive promotion to a corporality. For many years no one of the nearly 150 colored police officers has been able to make this grade, although many of them are college or high school graduates.

The morale of the colored officers was heightened when Corporal Ruffin made the grade, but the assignment to duty as coordinator of the work of the colored police Boys Clubs—lately designated as Division 2 following the pattern of the school system—lowers the morale of the colored officers. Of course, Officer Ruffin might prefer this detail and some misguided individual citizens might approve.

The latest order designates one set of clubs as No. 1, and the Jim Crow section as No. 2. No colored citizen serves on the board of directors. Only colored boys may enter colored clubs and no tournaments are permitted where the teams or individuals of the two sets of clubs may compete. *Sun. 4-27-52*

Equally serious is the effect of these maneuvers on the morale of the colored police officers at a time when esprit de corps is so needed in the ranks of our public servants. These police are painfully aware of the factors of unfairness based purely

on race prejudice but naturally do not and cannot express resentment for fear of reprisals. The public should realize these fundamental weaknesses in our society and press for their elimination. E. B. HENDERSON,

Vice president, D. C. Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Washington.

Sutton Delays Decision on Race Issue

District Fire Chief Millard H. Sutton said last night he would decide today or Friday whether to reinstate an order placing Negroes in white fire companies on a temporary daytime basis as vacation replacements. *Sun. 6-19-52*

Sutton said he wants to discuss the situation with his three deputy chiefs first and can't do that until Deputy Chief Fred Litteral returns to the city sometime today. *D.C.*

The Commissioners left the decision to Sutton Tuesday after agreeing with him that the plan was not integration, but simply a means of giving leave to men in understaffed white companies. Sutton had issued the order last Friday to be effective Sunday, but canceled it Saturday night because of protests from white firemen.

Meanwhile, members of the firemen's association forced its president, Lieut. Alvin E. Davis, to call a special meeting Friday with a petition that criticized Davis for his stand on the issue.

An Alabama City Has Had Negro Firemen 31 Years

mored D.I. Tues. 9-23-52 Birmingham Ala.

CITY	Employed Since	Officers	Others	Total
Charleston, S. C.	1865	2	18	20
Clover, S. C. *	1950	0	1	1
Knoxville, Tenn.	1952	2	9	11
Louisville, Ky.	1923	4	20	24
Mobile, Ala. **	1921	2	5	7
Nashville, Tenn.	1885	2	12	14
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1951	0	12	12
Richmond, Va.	1950	0	11	11
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1951	0	8	8
TOTALS		12	96	108

* Volunteer Department

** 1951 data

The above data is taken from the August, 1952 issue of "New South," organ of the Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga. Although Mobile employs Negro firemen, it does not hire Negro policemen. Dothan, Talladega and the all-Negro Hobson City have Negro police. In Talladega they work only week-end. Under the sponsorship of the Mobile Branch NAACP, the discriminatory pattern of civil service employment is being challenged in Federal Courts. Birmingham with approximately forty per cent Negro population has neither Negro firemen nor Negro police men. There is a \$75 million annual Negro market in Birmingham 78,468 non-white citizens of voting age.

Many so-called racial 'incidents' really are 'caused'

(This is the second of three stories on the relationships of police to the race problem.)

BY BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 14—(AP)—This is something every policeman should know—and you, too: "Many racial incidents don't just happen. They are caused."

At least that is the conviction of the Southern Regional Council, a non-profit, non-political organization of business and professional men and educators dedicated to equal opportunity for all.

Currently, and against a backdrop of increasing tensions over the old white-Negro relationships, the council is conducting a campaign to encourage more skilled and impartial police systems on the grounds.

"The council strongly believes that there is no more urgent duty confronting Southerners who want a South purged of violence and terrorism."

RECENTLY IT distributed to its membership a booklet called "Race and Law Enforcement, A Guide to Modern Police Practice."

Said the council:

"There have always been unscrupulous men who have used racial, religious and national prejudices to further their own ends. Sometimes in the case of the Nazis and Fascists, they are after personal power. Sometimes, as in the case of the professional bigot, as in the case of the race-baiting they are after money. Sometimes, politician, they are after votes."

"But whatever their aim may be, their methods are always the same: A minority group is singled out as a threat to the majority's welfare. By focusing attention on this 'enemy' and drumming up fear and hostility against him, the demagogue hopes to blind people to the true issues. Once he has worked his followers up to the proper pitch, he moves to accomplish his own ends."

"The police officer must be on guard against these hate-mongers. Above all he must not let himself be taken in by their appeals to emotions and prejudice."

"A CURIOUS REVERSAL OF that pattern, sometimes resulting in the failure of justice, should be noted. In recent years we have the spectacle of Communists and Communist sympathizers seizing on racial discrimination for propaganda purposes."

"Both the public and police authorities too often allow such propaganda to muddy the issue. They feel it is necessary in the

name of anti-communism to defend everything the Communists attack—no matter how wrong it may be."

"The public in general, and the police in particular, should realize that behavior of this kind is the worst possible way to combat communism. Stubborn defense of unjust practices here at home plays right into the hands of anti-American propaganda abroad."

"ONE OF THE RAW materials with which demagogues work is the human tendency to want to keep ahead of the other fellow. People compete for all manner of things—for jobs, for homes, for prestige. They compete as individuals and, on a much broader scale, as groups."

"In the South, as well as many places in the North, this competitive drive assumes its most dangerous form in race relations. Many white people mistakenly regard the Negro as a threat to their security. They see him as a potential competitor for jobs, for decent housing or for public service."

"Consequently they are quick to oppose any efforts to improve the Negroes' lot in employment, housing and citizenship."

"ON THE OTHER hand, Negroes are naturally interested in bettering their condition. They are, increasingly, protesting the limited opportunities that set them aside from other citizens."

"Where Negro pressure is strong and white resistance is high, emotion can be easily fanned into conflict. It is the exacting duty of police to prevent that from happening."

"It should be stressed that Negro ambition does not of itself produce tension and conflict."

"Many white Southerners believe it only right that Negroes should share equally in the fruits of our society. Others are at least willing to live and let live. A third and much smaller category are those who are quick to answer the call to violence, who are the first members of any mob, the natural followers of the rabble rousers."

"THIS LAST GROUP is one with which the civil authorities are especially concerned."

"What is the common element that fuses them into a frenzied mob? Psychologists tell us that this common element is a deep sense of insecurity and resentment. The violence-prone man feels he has been neglected and

mistreated."

"As an outlet for his feelings, he seeks a 'scapegoat'—someone to blame, and thus to hate."

"In the South the presence of the Negro furnishes such persons with a ready-made hate object. The Negro has been a relatively 'safe' victim, since he lacked the political and social influence to fight back effectively."

"And the existence of widespread prejudice against him has lent some degree of social sanction to mob violence."

"PLAINLY the solution to race prejudice and conflict more good policing; it is the best efforts of all institutions, private and public. But knowing the roots of the problem enables a police officer to do his part in handling racial tensions with the necessary skill and impartiality."

Negro Cop Is No Longer Novelty In Dixie Except In Mississippi, Alabama

By JULIAN GRANGER

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP) — Nearly 50 years ago the city of Knoxville hired the first Negro policeman in the South since Reconstruction.

Today, when civil rights is again a political issue, the colored cop or fireman is no longer a novelty in Dixie except in the state's rights strongholds of Alabama and Mississippi.

What's more, a United Press survey disclosed, major cities in virtually every Southeastern state have put women to work as uniformed traffic policemen and school safety patrolmen.

Law enforcement officials have welcomed Negroes into their ranks enthusiastically. Mostly they patrol Negro districts and make their own arrests or summon white officers to make arrests for them.

At Miami, which began hiring Negro policemen in 1944, Capt. Raymond Brock reported that the present force of 56 officers, including two mounted traffic patrolmen, is "proving extremely satisfactory."

"They understand the problems of their race and are much more effective in that line of duty than white officers," Brock said.

Miami is the only Southern city with an associate municipal judge who is a Negro, trying misdemeanors or offenders of his own race.

Negro policemen also walk beats in Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News, Va.; Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and Savannah, Ga.; Nashville and Memphis, Tenn.; Charleston, Columbia and a few other South Carolina cities; and Raleigh, N. C.

For many years, Charleston has employed an aerial ladder truck company of Negro firemen, and colored firemen are planned soon for Columbia and Miami. A company of firemen has been organized since Richmond hired its first Negro smoke-eater in 1950.

In Knoxville, Mayor George R. Dempster reported that 10 Negroes recently scored the highest marks ever recorded on civil service examinations for firemen here. One applicant earned 105, a perfect score with five additional points for veteran's preference.

Dempster, an early fighter against the Ku Klux Klan, hired Knoxville's first police woman, "Mother Thompson," about 20

years ago and recently ordered examinations for women traffic police. *Thompson 9-11-52*

Mississippi has no uniformed Negroes. Neither do Birmingham, Mobile and Montgomery in Alabama. But Mobile has had lady cops since World War II began, and 10 more started work at school crossings in Montgomery last year, with powers to issue traffic tickets and make arrests.

At Nashville, 78 women members of the school patrol are all mothers of children in school, and they also have regular police powers. They drew high praise from city and safety officials after their debut last year. Memphis and Atlanta likewise have women school patrols.

Women, including one Negro, have handled juvenile crime cases in Richmond for years and they went on traffic duty this year. Raleigh also employs policewomen, chiefly to tag parking violators.

A civic committee recommended last year that Birmingham hire Negro policemen. But at Jackson, Miss., Mayor Allen Thompson has tried two years without success to get the city commission to employ them.

Negro police work successfully in many Southern cities, idea gains in favor here

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

Eighty-five Southern cities now have Negro police officers.

The committee on Negro police of the inter-racial division of the Jefferson County Coordinating Council of Social Forces hopes to make Birmingham the 86th Southern city to take this step. "It is our view that Negro po-

Last of a series

lice should not displace white officers, but should be an addition to the police force to serve in Negro communities and at Negro schools," said Douglas Arant, Birmingham attorney and chairman of the council's committee on Negro police.

Other members of Mr. Arant's committee are Robert Coar, Amos Kirby, Dr. S. U. Newfield, Joe H. Brady, Robert C. Johnson and Claude S. Lawson.

Public should know

"WE WANT to inform the public about the advantages of having Negro police in Negro areas," Mr. Arant said.

"We believe if the public is informed of the facts relating to the successful use of Negro police in other Southern cities, citizens of this district will approve the idea."

Mr. Arant said the committee expects to go before the Birmingham City Commission "at the proper time" and request employment of Negro police officers "as a good thing for this community."

Serve among own race

THE COMMITTEE chairman said his group has been investigating use of Negro police in other Southern cities for a long time.

"The committee has found that the general pattern over the South is to use Negro officers only in Negro districts," he said.

He said that pattern would be sought as a model for use of Negro officers in Birmingham.

Has worked elsewhere

THE COUNCIL'S committee on Negro police, in its investigation of this problem, found the same objections in virtually every Southern city.

These were that "Negro police would arrest white people, embarrass white women and cause race trouble."

None of these things came to

pass, however, after Negro police were hired.

The Negro police issue was used as a fan to blow new life into the dying Ku Klux Klan in Atlanta, and some citizens here fear that "hate organizers" might attempt to do the same thing in Birmingham.

Connor has opposed

PUBLIC SAFETY Commissioner Eugene Connor has charge of the Birmingham Police Department.

Mr. Connor is known to be opposed to the idea of using Negro police in Birmingham. In past years he has turned down suggestions from various sources that Birmingham try the use of Negro police.

At the present time he said he did not want to be quoted on the problem. Sources close to him, however, make it clear he has not changed his mind on that issue.

Under the practice that has existed at City Hall for many years, the commissioner in charge of the

Police Department determines policies for that department, and the other two commissioners at City Hall feel that Mr. Connor is entitled to make those policies.

Consequently, there seems little likelihood of Birmingham getting Negro police during the present City Hall administration.

Left up to Connor

MAYOR COOPER GREEN said precedent at City Hall for 40 years has been to follow the recommendation of the department head in matters involving policy.

"Under our policy," Mayor Green said, "the question of hiring Negro police is a department matter which should be left up to the police commissioner. I think the decision should be his to make."

"If he decides he wants Negro police, all he has to do is notify the civil service personnel director, who will send him a list of eligibles from which to choose."

"There's no law against hiring Negro police. It's a matter of policy for Mr. Connor to decide."

Morgan willing

PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS Commissioner James W. Morgan said he would be willing to give Negro police a trial.

He said the City Commission normally follows the recommendation of the man in charge of a department, that therefore it will be up to Mr. Connor to make the

final decision on whether Birmingham will have Negro police.

"I think they would be all right in Negro districts," Mr. Morgan said, "and I will vote to hire them if Mr. Connor is in favor."

'Informers' used

ACTUALLY, THE city of Birmingham has been paying for a sort of Negro police service for years.

Negro "informers" are paid by the Police Department throughout the year.

One Negro is carried on the Police Department payroll as a regular employee; his primary duties are to give information about wanted Negroes to police officers.

Detectives frequently use Negro "informers" to help solve cases. These "informers" are paid in cash. A voucher is made out by the Police Department and the cash is obtained from the annual appropriation made for police salaries, in such cases.

In other state cities

TWO ALABAMA cities now have Negro police on the payroll — Dothan and Talladega. Dothan has one Negro officer on its regular payroll. Talladega uses Negro officers on Saturdays and special occasions.

Cities using Negro

AMONG THE OTHER Southern cities which now use Negro police successfully are Hot Springs, Little Rock, Ark.; Clearwater, Cocoa, Dania, Daytona Beach, Deland, Fort Myers, Gainesville, Jacksonville, Key West, Melbourne, Miami, Sanford, St. Petersburg, Tampa, West Palm Beach, Fla.;

Augusta, Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Ga.; Lexington, Louisville, Owensboro, Ky.; New Orleans, La.; Gulfport, Indianola, Miss.; Ahoskie, Asheville, Burlington, Carrboro, Chapel Hill, Durham, Fayetteville, Gastonia, Goldsboro, Greensboro, High Point, Raleigh, Reidsville, Salisbury, Winston-Salem, N. C.;

Muskogee, Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Okla.; Charleston, Columbia, Conway, Darlington, Florence, Rock Hill, Spartanburg, S. C.; Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, Tenn.;

4-Man Group Probes Morale, Efficiency In Study of Dep't

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—A four-man Citizens Committee that probed into morale and efficiency of the police department, headed by Eugene (Bull) Connor, has turned in a lengthy report which includes a recommendation for Negro police and a suggestion that the bombings investigations were less than fruitful.

Making the report were Mervyn H. Sterne, H. A. Berg, R. Dupont Thompson and Grege Tate.

In a minority report, Mr. Berg said:

"I am in accord with the committee's findings as expressed in report except in one respect, that based on evidence presented to committee in the hearings, Commissioner Connor himself has definitely destroyed his future usefulness as head of the Police Department."

The general report, said, in part:

NEGRO POLICE
"It has been represented that the employment of a few Negro police would be a tremendous factor in improving race relations in Birmingham; in building the confidence of Negro and other citizens in the Police Department and in substantial reduction of the present quite excessive crime rate among Negroes."

"We recommend to the commission to make a careful study of the desirability of employment of a limited number of Negro officers—say eight—and their assignment to duties involving only the Negro population."

"We are informed that there are at least eighty-three Southern cities which employ at least four hundred and forty-four uniformed Negro policemen, seventeen Negro policewomen, and forty-one Negro plainclothes men. There are Negro policemen in Dothan and Talladega, Ala.; in

Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. There are Negro police in Atlanta, Macon, Savannah, Jacksonville, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Memphis and Nashville.

"The committee is not recommending the immediate employment of Negro police; it is recommending a thorough and unprejudiced study. We like to believe in Birmingham that the character of our population, white and Negro, is at least as good as the character of similar population in our neighboring cities and the community is determined that Birmingham shall be a good place in which to live and make a living for good citizens, white or colored. It will not accept any assumption that conditions among any elements of its law-abiding population are less favorable than those in sister cities." Impeachment proceedings against Mr. Connor recommended by a Jefferson County Grand Jury are set for March 25.

Southern Council lists standards—

A good policeman knows laws, is fair, acts on facts

This is the third and last of a series on the relationships of police to the race problem.

BY BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Feb. 15—(AP)—How can you best judge whether the police in your community are equipped to minimize the perils which sometimes arise from racial or religious tensions?

The Southern Regional Council has sought to provide a standard in its current campaign for better law enforcement, and outgrowth of the increasing violence in attempting to settle differences.

A non-profit, non-political organization of business and professional men and educators, the council recently published "Race and Law Enforcement. A Guide to Modern Police Practice."

The council outlined what it called "the key principles of good police practice." It noted: "While they are essential in all police work generally, they are especially so in situations involving the delicate factor of race."

The six points the council designated as essential were:

"KNOWLEDGE OF THE LAW: Nobody can be a police officer in the proper sense if he does not know the laws he is supposed to uphold. Included are those which define the authority of police, the rights of the individual and, in some cases, the relations between the races. The police officer who lacks this knowledge is in constant danger of exceeding his authority. In such areas as race relations, he is likely to go beyond the law and attempt to enforce his private notions of 'what is good for the people.' That is not only poor policing, but is itself a violation of the law.

"COURTESY: One of the first duties of a policeman is the courteous treatment of the citizens he has been selected to serve. That applies in all but fairly rare cases when the policeman is faced with open violence. Too often, police officers forget that they are, literally, public servants.

"FAIRNESS AND IMPARTIALITY: The professional police officer, whatever his private sympathies may be, plays no favorites in his official capacity. But where a racial dispute occurs, almost invariably he finds that he is expected to take sides. At the very outset he should make it clear that this is not the case. In an inter-racial dispute where issues are muddled and tempers are

not, it is a good rule for policemen to insist that both parties file complaints.

"ACTING ON THE FACTS: People involved in a racial incident are nearly always excited. That is all the more reason why the police officer should not be. It is his job to remain calm and find out exactly what happened. Not until he is sure of his ground does he take action. But then he acts quickly and resolutely.

"FORCE: The responsibility for branding a suspect guilty rests with the courts, not the policeman. Only the courts are empowered to impose punishment. It follows that the use of force is not usually the policeman's function. It is justified only when absolutely necessary to overcome resistance to arrest, or when the police officer is physically attacked.

COMMUNITY RELATIONS: The policeman who conducts himself well in his day-to-day activities wins respect for his whole profession. Negroes are especially sensitive to the daily behavior of police officers. Their unhappy experiences with men in uniform have made them, as a group, unusually watchful. Most Negroes, like most whites, are respectable, law-abiding people. Too often white policemen serving in Negro neighborhoods fail to recognize this elementary fact. The policeman who holds such a narrow view of the Negro community cuts himself off from all its constructive resources."

THE COUNCIL SAID that one of the best ways to determine whether police measure up is the community self-survey whereby local citizens are provided a check list to help find their own answers.

Only through the intervention of local citizens, said the council, can the standards of local police performance be maintained or raised.

Police and the race problem—

Enforce laws equally for all, says Regional Council

(This is the first of three stories on the relationship of policemen to the race problem).

BY BEM PRICE

ATLANTA, Feb. 13—(AP)—There have been many warnings that the time of racial danger is now. Repeatedly the nation has been told that the old white-Negro relationships are changing; that the Negro no longer is content with second class citizenship.

The nation has been told that the Negro population is on the move, struggling to break down the barriers of housing ghettos and to overcome economic and educational discrimination.

Where these struggles have been the most fierce, usually in the South there has been violence.

Shortly after the Mims, Fla., assassination of Harry T. Moore, state head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and his wife, there was another warning.

The Southern Regional Council said the job of correcting the situation and bringing about a greater degree of harmony was two fold:

"We must rid our public life of irresponsible efforts to exploit racial antagonisms for political advantage.

"If the pattern of violence is to be kept from spreading, local law enforcement agencies must be abreast of professional standards of fairness and efficiency."

The council is a non-profit, non-political organization of business and professional men and educators with a theme of racial opportunity for all. Its membership includes both whites and Negroes.

TO HELP REMEDY the situation, the council said it was now launching a campaign to encourage local citizens to work for more skilled and impartial police systems, with this notation:

"The council strongly believes that there is no more urgent duty confronting Southerners who want a South purged of violence and terrorism."

In "Race and Law Enforcement. A Guide to Modern Police Practice," the council noted:

"Police systems do not exist in a vacuum. They probably reflect more accurately than most

of our institutions the temper of the public."

Then the council continued:

"What should we expect of today's police officers? Time was when a policeman was a badge and a gun. What kind of police officer is a familiar figure in stories and movies about the 'Wild West.' He wasn't just a servant of the law; he was the law.

"SUCH A FRONTIER character would be hopelessly out of place in a modern police force... Yet, far fetched as it sounds, something like it can be found in many towns and cities.

"Nearly every police force has its members whose ideas of law enforcement would fit better in the Old West than in the present day United States. Those are the policemen who always use strong-arm methods in making arrests, who are experts in the 'third degree,' who bully the underprivileged and unpopular elements of the community, who think their badges give them authority to judge and punish a suspect, who don't hesitate to enforce not only the law, but their own prejudices as well.

"Fortunately, there is a growing understanding, both in police circles and the public at large, of just how important law enforcement is. We are realizing more and more that it is not merely another job, but a profession which ought to share the same high standards of public service as medicine, law and education.

"TO UNDERSTAND why this is so, we need consider only for a moment the burden of responsibility which falls on the law enforcement officer.

"His duty is to preserve law and order, no matter what the danger or difficulties may be. He stands for the impartial authority of government which favors no race, religion, national origin, income bracket or social group.

"In carrying out his duties, he is expected to be immune to pressures of all sorts—personal, political or financial. He has an obligation not only to apprehend the guilty, but to protect the innocent. He must know what the law is and, equally important, what the law is not."

"THE PROFESSIONAL attitude in police work is easy to

describe, but it is not so easy to achieve. It is particularly hard where the policeman's own prejudices are involved.

"Like most people, he has certain notions drummed into him by parents, friends and neighbors and society in general. Some of these notions have to do with people who, in one way or another, are regarded as 'different.' It is a rare policeman who hasn't absorbed one or more of the prejudices against racial, religious or nationality groups.

4 Negro Policemen Appointed In Columbus, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — Action taken by the Board of Public Safety last Friday resulted in the appointment of four Negro patrolmen to the Columbus Police Department effective January 1.

The four appointees are Freddie Brown, 25, 507 D. Booker T. Washington Apartments, Clarence White, 23, 2825 Hood Street, Fred Spencer, 24, 2721 Eighth St. and Paul Odom, 25, 1631 Cottonwood St.

Chairman of the board, Paul K. McKenney, Jr., announced selection of the appointees following a three hour session when five applicants were interviewed.

Mr. McKenney informed each of the candidates that the board was selecting four men on the basis of individual merit and ability.

The five applicants stated that they felt they could be of service to their race in reply to the board's question as to why they had applied for the posts.

They had already passed the department's intelligence, and aptitude tests given to 10 applicants in November by Board Secretary D. C. Koontz.

According to Safety Director Thomas A. Ervin Jr., the four men will join the department on January 1. Present plans, he said, call for their participation in the department's training program prior to beats assignments.

Approval for appointing of four Colored patrolmen followed a Safety Board suggestion and its acceptance by the City Commission during a meeting last August.

Safety Director Thomas A. Ervin, Jr., conducted an inspection as to the effectiveness of Colored policemen in Macon, Savannah, Augusta, Chattanooga, Tenn., and Columbia, S. C. Then the board's recommendation of approval was passed on to the City Commissioners.

The assignees will be paid the same starting salaries as white officers — \$212. They will patrol Colored sections exclusively, and

will not arrest white persons. In the event of white violators, they will be required to call white officers to detain them.

Under Mr. Erwin's plan, the new patrolmen will work from 6 p. m. until 2 a. m. Two will patrol the Eighth Street and Sixth Avenue beat and two will be placed in a patrol car in the "bottoms" section.

Applications

Accepted For Police Officers

Carl T. Sutherland, city personnel director, Friday had issued a call for applications to fill 15 openings on the Atlanta police force.

Sutherland said applicants have been slow in responding to the job opportunities with the police department, since the openings were announced.

Applicants seeking to fill the positions must be between 21 and 35 years of age, of good character

Race Cops Moved to Basement

ATLANTA—The Negro police precinct station here was moved last week from a side room of the Butler Street YMCA to the basement of Atlanta's Police Department.

Whether or not Atlantans will protest this super Jim-crow policy of city officials was not known at press time. Colored patrolmen have been working the Gate City's Negro sections for approximately three years.

Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins, in announcing the change, said the Negro officers will be "better supervised" at the Decatur Street main station.

The Negro basement quarters include a small assembly room, locker room and showers.

There are twelve Negro patrolmen now on the Atlanta police force.

Columbus Georgia Get Negro Police For First Time



STALWARTS—Precedent was set in Columbus, Ga., when four colored policemen, after having finished a training period, started patrolling "beats" last Monday night. Shown from left to right are: Officers Paul Odom, Freddie Brown, Clarence White, and Fred Spencer.

COLUMBUS, Ga. — (SNS) — Setting a new precedent, four Negro policemen assumed duties on the Columbus force for the first time in history, Monday night.

The new Officers are Clarence White, Fred Spencer, Freddie Brown, and Paul Odom. From 6 p. m. until 2 a. m., Fourth to Ninth Avenue and Ninth to Seventh Streets will be patrolled by two officers on foot. The Bottoms section will be patrolled by two motorized officers.

Officer Fred Spencer, Jr., 24, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Spencer is married and resides at 2721 8th St.

He graduated from Radcliffe High and Fort Valley State College. A World War II vet, he had served with the 555th Airborne Infantry Regiment.

Patrolman Clarence White, 23, the son of Mrs. Minnie L. White, 1123 East Seventh Street. He resides at 2825 Hood Street. A graduate of Spencer High, Class of 1946, he served in the Army through 1949, and was then placed on re-

serve status. While attending Georgia State College in 1950, he police to the City government.

Since that time, the Young Men's Progressive Club, several other organizations, Dr. T. H. Brewer, Sr., Dr. E. B. Coffee and Mr. Farley have worked ceaselessly on the progressive move which a number of other Southern cities had successfully instituted.

Officer Paul Odom, 25, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Odom. Mr. Farley have worked ceaselessly on the progressive move which a number of other Southern cities had successfully instituted.

Patrolman Freddie Brown, 25, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Brown of Ellaville, Ga. He graduated from Ellaville High and has been a resident of Columbus for several years. He resides at 507 D Booker A. Washington Apartments.

The proposal for Colored police men was originally requested by E. E. Farley, prior to and during the early stages of World War II. Mr. Farley was then Executive Secretary of the Fifth Avenue U. S. O.

Later, as chairman of the S. O. C. Club, a unit composed of a representative group of prominent local citizens, Mr. Farley and a resolution re-



NEW POLICEWOMEN — Latest additions to the women's police force which keep vigil at the city public schools are Mrs. Neffie Evans, left, who is stationed at the A. F. Herndon School and Mrs. Eunice Butler at the Thomas Slater School. Other members of the detail include Mmes. Sara Greene, Nellie Sellers, Myrtice Rawls, Catherine Duncans, Phoebe Fitzpatrick, Evelyn Williams, and Hattie Hill. Mmes. Greene, Rawls and Sellers are the only members left from the original group organized in February 1950. — (Perry Photo)

Fire Board Hears Plea Of Negroes

A demand that Negroes be employed as firemen and in other responsible city jobs was made Monday night at a meeting of the Atlanta Board of Firemasters.

J. H. Calhoun, assistant secretary of the fire committee of the Atlanta Negro Voters League, told board members Negroes should have equal job opportunities. His statement came after he had urged establishment of a new fire station manned by Negroes in the Ashby St.-Simpson Rd. area.

Board members said fire underwriters have recommended five new stations in newly annexed areas and none inside the old city limits. They also said fire rates in the area to which Calhoun alluded are as low as any in Atlanta.

Calhoun said the new station was promised by every member of council, but added "something always happens when we are promised anything." He praised race relations in Atlanta, but insisted "Negroes ought to be able to go down to the personnel office, take examinations and be hired as firemen or in city jobs other than menial positions if they qualify."

"I think something should be done for the politics and good relations of the thing," Calhoun said. "Our own people are keenly conscious that no Negro is employed at the City Hall except as janitor or laborer. We want new opportunities

for our people who are qualified. "It is your responsibility. If the city administration saves face in this situation, something must be done. I hope Atlanta will not get into the same situation as the State of Georgia. We now have good relations and want to keep them."

The board took no action on the demand.

Board Chairman William T. Knight, Fire Chief Styron and Hal Greer, architect, will attempt to reduce the cost of a projected new station.

Greer has prepared plans for a new station at West Conway Rd. and Northside Dr. costing an estimated \$75,000. Only \$30,000 has been set up.

Purchase for \$12,000 of a 65x210-foot tract adjoining the training station at West Whitehall and Oak Sts. was recommended, and Parks Pittman was elected chief's aide. A request that R. C. New, resigned, be reinstated was denied.

Unbecoming Conduct Gets Policeman's Job In City

R. D. Edmiston, 24, 1298 Empire was fired from the Memphis Police Department Friday afternoon for "conduct unbecoming an officer," Police Chief E. H. Reeves reported Saturday night.

The squad car patrolmen, on the force for more than three years, was first suspended indefinitely Monday after he appeared in City Court last Saturday to testify in a case in which fellow officers made the arrest.

The hearing started out as routine against Ernest Crutcher, 54, yard man of 2012 Higbee (rear) charged with being drunk. Arresting officers were patrolmen J. H. Stewart and W. T. Baird, apparently unable to attend court that day.

Crutcher was fined \$26 but the charge was dismissed after it was noticed that Edmiston was not one of the arresting officers. When questioned, the policeman said he didn't know anything about the case and was helping out a fellow officer. Crutcher was too drunk at the time to remember who made the arrest, according to court testimony.

Although a relatively minor case, court officials pointed out that more was involved than a technicality or violation of a police rule. The officer knew nothing about the case except what was told to him, which in effect was "hearsay evidence," they added.

Voters League Asks Upgrading Of Policemen; Wants Firemen

Atlanta, Ga.
The Atlanta Negro Voters League, in annual meeting, Sunday, January 20, adopted resolutions asking increase in the number and upgrading of Negro policemen, and that they be "integrated" into the law enforcement system; that Negro firemen be employed; that golf facilities be made available; and that a sub-post office be established on the west-side and Auburn Avenue areas.

The League further urged in resolutions that stronger federal civil rights laws be enacted; commended Atlanta police chief Herbert T. Jenkins and his chief officers for improvements in law enforcement, observed that Negroes in Fulton County are "receiving a fairer measure of justice" in our courts than ever before; commended the H. L. Green Company on providing "high class" eating facilities downtown for Negroes; and commended registration officials, headed by T. E. Suttles, for cooperation given Negro citizens, enabling them to register.

Sub. 1-28-52
The resolutions were passed unanimously by approximately 1,000 League members and voters present at the annual meeting held in the Big Bethel AME Church last Sunday.

Complete text of the resolutions communicated to the proper officials and the press, read as follows:

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE AT ITS ANNUAL MEETING HELD AT BIG BETHEL AME CHURCH ON SUNDAY, JANUARY 20, 1952 AT 3:30 P. M.

Upon motion duly made by A. T. Walden and duly seconded by John Wesley Dobbs, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the membership of Atlanta Negro Voters League in regular annual meeting on January 20, 1952.

1. Fair and open minded people of Atlanta concur in the opinion that the Negro policemen have made a worthwhile contribution to law enforcement in the City of Atlanta. In view of the increasing need for better law enforcement,

Atlanta Negro Voters League hereby requests the Police Committee and General Council of the City of Atlanta (1) to increase the personnel of Negro policemen; (2) to upgrade and promote them in accordance with their merits; (3) to give them full authority as law enforcement officers; (4) to integrate them in the system so that they shall labor under no handicaps.

2. Atlanta lags woefully behind many cities in the South (many of them a great deal smaller than Atlanta) in the employment and utilization of Negroes as firemen. Because of our pride in our great city we loath to see her take second or third place in any area of civic progress. We, therefore, request the city fathers to establish more fire stations in the thickly populated Negro sections and man them with trained Negro personnel.

3. Parks and playgrounds for the Negro citizenry are woefully inadequate and, therefore, is no doubt one of the contributing factors in Negro crime and juvenile delinquency. We hereby request of the city that this glaring inadequacy and injustice be rectified.

4. The city is hereby requested to make available to the Negro citizenry facilities or playing golf comparable to those provided all other citizens.

5. The increased development and growth of Negro business both on the East side and the West side of Atlanta necessitate the establishment of sub-post office stations in those two sections. The officers of this League are hereby directed to take appropriate steps to contact proper governmental agencies looking toward the meeting of those needs.

6. The diabolical bombings of houses occupied by human beings in Georgia, Florida, Alabama and elsewhere emphasize the necessity of the strengthening of Federal laws that shall enable the states and the Federal governments to protect the civil rights of every citizen. We, therefore, petition the Congress of the United States to vindicate in the eyes of the world the validity of our nation's desire to make democracy the unchallenged possession of

every American citizen.

7. We commend the Honorable Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police of the City of Atlanta, and his chief officers for great improvements noted in law enforcement and for their sincere efforts to see to it that every citizen shall be accorded the treatment that every law-abiding person may justly expect from law enforcement officers.

8. We note with commendation the increasing extent to which our judges in the higher courts of the country and the prosecuting officers are administering the criminal laws of our state. We believe it is only fair to state that Negroes in Fulton County are receiving a fairer measure of justice in our courts than ever before.

9. We hereby commend the H. L. Green Company of Atlanta in that it had the foresight and the vision to provide in downtown Atlanta high class adequate provisions in its place of business, the only place where Negroes shopping downtown may get a decent meal under decent and suitable circumstances.

10. We desire to commend the registration officials of Fulton County, headed by the Honorable T. E. Suttles, County Registrar, for the cooperation given and shown in enabling all citizens to become registered citizens, by which they might be able to participate in the affairs of their government.

OBJECTIVES OF ATLANTA NEGRO VOTERS LEAGUE

I. Character of Organization:
Atlanta Negro Voters League is a strictly non-partisan organization.

II. Objectives:

a. Long Range:

To make Negroes intelligently aware of their duties and responsibilities, as well as privileges, as citizens of metropolitan Atlanta; to encourage them to make their full contribution towards the welfare of their city by being able to participate intelligently in its political affairs.

b. Immediate Objectives:

1. To increase the number of Negro registrants in metropolitan Atlanta to fifty thousand.

2. To secure increases in the personnel of Negro policemen and their upgrading in the Service, looking towards their complete integration therein.

3. To secure the inauguration of Negroes in the Fire Department of the City of Atlanta and the establishment of fire stations in the thickly populated areas where they live, to be manned by a trained Negro personnel.

4. To secure adequate parks, playgrounds and recreational facilities for the large Negro population of metropolitan Atlanta.

5. To secure increased educational facilities for Negro children to the end that every facility available for other children shall be made available to Negro children without discrimination.

After five year trial—

Atlanta's Negro police erase hate group prejudice and prove real asset to force

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 18—The story of how Atlanta got Negro police goes back to the early 30s and a recall petition against the then mayor, James L. Key.

Mayor Key had been in Paris, where he made some derogatory remarks about prohibition that antagonized the dry forces in his home town. The recall movement resulted.

But Negroes were allowed to vote in a general election, and their votes saved Mayor Key from removal from office. He never forgot those votes.

One day in 1933, a dozen Negro leaders of this community walked into the mayor's office and suggested to Mayor Key that Negro police would be desirable in Atlanta.

"You're right," the mayor replied, "but before you can do it, whites and Negroes have to be educated up to it."

'I won't live to see it'

A QUIET but attentive listener at that meeting was Herbert T. Jenkins, now Atlanta's police chief.

The mayor told Jenkins, who was the mayor's aid at the time and about 25 years old, "I won't live to see it, but you'll have to work with Negroes on the force one of these days. You'd better do some studying and see what it's all about."

That's exactly what young Jenkins did. He read newspaper and magazine articles about how Negro police operated in other cities over the nation, particularly in the South.

One day, Officer Jenkins suggested to Police Chief Hornsby that the Atlanta Police Department send a committee to several other Southern cities to watch behavior of Negro police officers. Chief Hornsby replied he had made up his mind there would be no Negro officers in the department while he was chief. And that was that.

Issue is 'hot potato'

THEN FIVE YEARS AGO, Herbert Jenkins was made police chief.

The Negro police question was a hot issue at the time. The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and a number of other civic organizations came out in favor of giving Negro police a trial on the Atlanta Police Department.

The issue became a real "hot potato." It was tossed to the Atlanta City Council. Council tossed it to the police committee.

The police committee held a public hearing on the question. More than 1000 persons crowded into a room and debated the issue. The "hate groups" were well-represented at this hearing; the tension was electric.

The committee threw the matter to Chief Jenkins for his recommendations.

Mon. 2-18-52
Duties are outlined

"I WAS READY for it," Chief Jenkins recalled today.

"I concluded that from the standpoint of law enforcement, it should be tried but under the following conditions:

"1. That they not be allowed to exercise police power over white people.

"2. That a Negro police precinct station be established.

"3. That a delegation be sent to other Southern cities to study their method of operation and regulation of Negro police.

"4. That the Negro officers here not be given civil service status until success of the experiment was proved."

Chief Jenkins said the success of the experiment would depend on the personnel employed, that it was inevitable that "some misfits" would be employed. Council adopted his recommendations.

First Negro hired

IN MARCH of 1948, the police chief put eight Negro officers to work patrolling beats in Negro areas here.

Chief Jenkins found 95 per cent of the white officers on his force were opposed to the idea.

A lot of new men were coming into the department all the while, however. Most of the new men didn't have too many prejudices, especially those who'd been in service.

"They weren't too enthusiastic about Negro police," Chief Jenkins



First eight Negro police officers in Atlanta—These eight Negroes comprised the original force of Negro police officers that went to work patrolling Negro business and residential areas in Atlanta in March of 1948. Five of the original eight are still on the force.

and said, "but they weren't as resentful as the older men either."

FOR THE JOB of supervising activities of the Negro officers, Chief Jenkins chose a big, happy-go-lucky, likable fellow, E. G. Brooks, who had shown some interest in the Negro police question.

The new Negro officers were given eight weeks of training. The FBI helped a lot there. They were then turned over to Sgt. Brooks. It's Lt. Brooks now.

Also there are now 12 Negro officers on the force. They report to the Negro police station at 6 p.m. six days a week. The station is in the Negro YMCA, two blocks from the white station.

The Negroes wear their uniforms only during their 8-hour duty shift. They go to court in civilian clothes. Off duty, they wear civilian clothes.

Officers work quietly

IT WAS SIX or eight

before many white people saw any Negro officers. They went about their jobs quietly, unobtrusively, staying within the Negro business and residential areas.

They were instructed to arrest any Negro violating the law at any time and at any place. But if they saw a white person committing some offense, they were to call police headquarters and "detain" the offender until the white officers arrived.

Chief Jenkins' rule that Negro officers should not arrest white persons was challenged in a suit that went to the Georgia Supreme Court. The court held that the "wisdom of the decision of the police chief in the performance of his lawful duty was not a matter for judicial review."

Bluff is called

THE NEGRO OFFICERS didn't have an easy time of it at first. Brickbats were thrown at them in Negro areas. Some Negroes cursed them on sight.

One known Negro bootlegger, who was looked on as the kingpin of the illegal whisky racket, was quoted thusly:

"No Negro police ever better show his head around my place."

Chief Jenkins heard about that remark. He sent two of his Negro officers over to the bootlegger's place. The two Negro policemen grabbed the bootlegger, one by the seat of the pants the other by the belt, and hoisted him so that he was walked out of his place and into the chief's office on his toes.

That act made an impression on the Negro population. Negro opposition to Negro police began to subside, except from the gambling and racketeering element.

Resentment dwindles

ALL CITY COUNCIL members who had voted to employ Negro police were re-elected in 1949. Feeling among the other white officers against employ-

ment of Negro police has dwindled every year. Four more Negro officers were hired last year. They get the same pay as white officers.

However, complaints still come in occasionally from Negroes charging that Negro officers mistreated them in making an arrest.

Brutality claims lessen

MANY OF the problems Chief Jenkins had tried to anticipate and prepare for failed to develop. It became clear that Negro organizations, such as the National

Officers tempted

CHIEF JENKINS thinks the Negro police problem can be handled quietly and effectively if "you get good men to do the job, and if your top administration is determined to see the thing work out."

During the early months of the experiment, "women and whiskey were thrust on the Negro police officers," Chief Jenkins related, "to get 'em to be lax about enforcing the law."

There were some headaches in handling the entire problem, "but the good has outweighed the bad by far," the chief concluded.

Civil service status

THE NEGRO OFFICERS now have civil service status.

Some of them have had considerable experience in social work, in working with boys in the Negro YMCA. Several have had three years' study in college. One has a master's degree in psychology.

"Good men have applied for the Negro police jobs," Chief Jenkins feels.

Record established

CHIEF JENKINS said the Negro officers had chalked up the best record of any group on his force during 1951, insofar as volume of work was concerned.

The 12 Negro officers had more than 12,500 arrests to their credit for the 12-month period.

The chief said he did not see any great reduction in crime rates in Negro areas where Negro police were used, but that there had been a downward trend since their employment and that they had brought about an improvement in conditions in the Negro community.

FOP ranks closed

THE NEGRO OFFICERS do not belong to the Police Relief Association here, which corresponds to the Fraternal Order of Police in Birmingham.

"They just don't participate... there's a mutual understanding" was the way police officials described the situation.

Policewomen added

THERE ARE eight Negro policewomen on the force. They work part time as traffic guards at Negro school crossings.

There is general approval of the work of these women. They work two and a half hours a day Monday through Friday of each week during school months.

CIVIC LEADERS feel the type of Negro officer available is comparatively high because the pay scale is attractive.

That is not always true, how-

ever. Brooks, now a police lieutenant and still in charge of the 12-man Negro squad, was mystified recently because a Negro who had passed the Civil Service test with unusually high marks failed to show up for duty. The Negro didn't answer the lieutenant's phone calls. So Lt. Brooks went to see him.

"I'm a plasterer's helper now," the Negro applicant said. "I'm making more than \$100 a week and it would cost me money to take that police job."

Banker praises Negroes

L. D. MILTON, president of the Citizens Trust Co., a Negro bank here, pointed out that the 125,000 Atlanta Negroes live in an area of eight square miles, making the patrolling job fairly simple.

"Because of their color," Milton explained, "Negro officers can get first-hand information about gambling and the various rackets that white officers would find more difficulty in obtaining."

"The Negro officer helps keep Negro boys and girls off the streets at night. He looks for unsanitary living conditions and works in close harmony with the Health Department."

"The only Negroes who opposed the idea were the racketeers. Since hiring Negro police, crime in Negro areas has dropped tremendously."

The bank president said a Negro man used to be unwilling to take his wife down "Sweet Auburn"—Auburn Avenue is the main street of the Negro business district—after dark because she would be insulted by other Negroes.

"That's not true any more," he said. Adequate police protection and better lighted streets have made "Sweet Auburn" into a normal thoroughfare for any citizen, he said.

Milton feels Atlanta should have even more Negro policemen.

"We'll get them, too," he said, "with votes, the power of the ballot."

"We have a high percentage of home ownership here, and we want to protect our property."

"The Negro police have cleaned up streets in Negro areas, but you still have to pick the right men for the job."

Chest also pleased

MRS. G. T. HAMILTON, executive director of the Atlanta Urban League, a Community Chest agency that works in behalf of general social welfare improvement in the Negro improvement, believes Negro police have made for a better Negro community here.

"It gave confidence to the Negro community," she said. "Our

police chief has been careful in carrying on this program, and in choosing the right white officer to run the program."

"It makes the Negro feel more responsibility as a citizen, that he is participating actively in the city government."

"Most people want to be decent. This has lifted morale of the entire Negro community."

More respect for law

C. A. SCOTT, editor of The Atlanta Daily World, the Negro newspaper here, says Negro police have brought about "a lower tendency to resist the law" among Negroes. His paper fought for employment of Negro officers for many years.

LT. BROOKS quoted a circuit judge as telling him recently that the Negro officers presented their cases well.

He said Negro residents have come to look upon the Negro officers as a vital part of their community.

"We took some Negro officers off a certain beat one week, and the residents there raised Cain about it until we put the two policemen back," Lt. Brooks said.

Streets are safer

MAYOR WILLIAM B. HARTSFIELD said many Negro citizens thanked City Council for putting Negro police on the force.

"It made the streets safer for their own people," the mayor said. "Points raised as objections to Negro police have failed to develop."

"But there must be a desire to cooperate at the top level in the Police Department and the city administration to make it work, so that the Negro officers will know the administration is behind them."

"As Atlanta grows, we expect to add men to the Negro police force."

'Can't do without them'

MAYOR HARTSFIELD said putting Negro police in Negro sections made those areas "more livable for decent Negroes."

He said the Negro officer, staying in his section and knowing his people, soon became familiar with idlers, loiterers and law-breakers "and cleaned them out more effectively than white police were doing."

He warned that the "ante-bellum folks who live in the past, plus the cross-burning and dynamiting groups, will bring up every imaginable objection to Negro police, as they did in Atlanta."

"Nevertheless, the employment of Negro police in Atlanta has been a success. They stay in the Negro sections, they have a pride in their jobs and we would not now be without them."

2 Women Added To City School Traffic Patrol

Two Atlantans received appointments as school traffic policemen yesterday, increasing the total number of Negro policewomen to nine.

Herbert T. Jenkins, Chief of Police, announced the appointments yesterday in the Daily Bulletin of the Atlanta Police Department. The new appointees are Mrs. Nefie Evans, 954 Simpson Road, N. W. and Mrs. Eunice Walls, 305 Bowen Circle, Apt. 3.

Mrs. Evans has been assigned to the Herndon school on Simpson Road and Mrs. Butler will assume her duties at the Slater School on Pryor Road.

A native Atlantan, Mrs. Evans attended Shorter College in Arkansas. Her husband is Felix (Chin) Evans, who is well-known in athletic circles.

Atlanta Has 9 Lady Cops

ATLANTA—Two new Negro police traffic patrolwomen received appointments last week, making nine to be on duty during the opening public school term.

The new appointees were Mrs. Nefie Evans, 954 Simpson Road, N. W. and Mrs. Eunice Walls of 305 Bowen Circle, Apt. 3. Mrs. Evans will patrol Herndon School, while Mrs. Butler has been assigned to Slater School.

Alabaman Turns In Star, Club After 33 Years On Chicago Police Force



OFFICER JOSEPH BROWN (left) shakes hands with Chicago Defender Business Manager Frederick Sengstacke as he draws to a close 33 years of outstanding police work. Brown will be 63 on Feb. 13, the day his retirement becomes official. The veteran policeman is a familiar figure around the Defender plant, where he was detailed for the past two years. — Defender photo by Lyles.

A lot of men have gone through the police department since John W. Smith became Chicago's first Negro policeman on Nov. 18, 1872, but few if any have been more courageous or devoted to duty than Joseph Brown, who retires, Feb. 11.

Officer Brown spent his last day in uniform on duty at the Chicago Defender Tuesday, with three extra compensations and nine creditable mentions on a record that James R. McSweeney, secretary of police calls "fine" and "enviable."

Brown, who will be 63 the day his retirement becomes official, joined the force as a temporary patrolman on Aug. 8, 1919. The times were turbulent then. A riot was going on in the city, and although that violence has never been repeated. Brown has seen

his share of excitement and lived close to plenty of danger since then.

That's how he won three of his creditable mentions.

On Feb. 27, 1933, Brown exchanged shots with a man who robbed the elevated station at 39th st. He had been detailed there for three days to help curb a wave of holdups, and was about to leave his post in a closet, when the bandit came in.

A slight noise gave his position away, and the bandit, who had robbed another station a few minutes before, trained his gun on the door and threatened to fire if Brown opened it. Brown did, and came out shooting. The bandit was killed.

Officer Brown does not boast about these things. They just happen during a career of 33

years. What he likes to talk about most is the effectiveness of polite manners and decent treatment. If he had a motto, it might easily be, "Be firm, but be fair."

A native of Green County, Ala., Brown was married to the former Anna McGraw, a home-town girl, in Eutaw, Ala., Aug. 19, 1909. They came to Chicago in 1917, and lived for three years with the parents of Defender newswoman Ethel Payne at 6210 Throop st. Later Brown built his own home at 6215 Throop.

He and his wife lived there until three and a half years ago, when they built a bungalow at 1316 W. 110th st. They have no children, and Brown expects to spend his hours working in his garage hobby shop, and in his garden. There'll be time for fishing and hunting, however.

Oust Chicago Fire Captain In Police Fix

Capt. Grant Chaney of 6417 Drexel blvd., Chicago's only Negro fire captain, was relieved of his duties and his pay cut off, Tuesday in connection with the theft of police records.

Stolen were fingerprint cards and information on a convicted robber, who eventually became a member of the police department.

Three policemen have been suspended also as a result of the investigation which was in progress several months and involved the FBI.

Chaney and the policemen were reported to have been subpoenaed to appear before the grand jury. Chaney, a captain since 1943, Kinzie Blueitt, commander of the was in command of Hook and Ladder co. 11, at 36th and State sts.

The convicted robber whose records were removed from the police bureau of identification is Henry Craft, formerly of 536 N. Homan.

NEGRO LEADER URGES DR. JULIAN FOR POLICE POST

Appointment of Dr. Percy Julian, Negro scientist, as deputy police commissioner was suggested

yesterday at a mass meeting of Negroes demanding better police protection in congested districts. Edgar G. Brown, director of the Negro National council, told the crowd in the Metropolitan Community church, 4100 South Park way, that the police department should be reorganized and that a man of Julian's reputation should be made a top official.

Several ministers also addressed the meeting, which protested that police have not solved the February murder of Charles Gross, 31st ward Republican leader, and the more recent kidnaping of a Hyde Park woman.

Set Up Permanent Group

Formation of a permanent committee to "resurrect the 'I Will' spirit and to work for the moral advancement of greater Chicago-land" was announced by Brown, who is Republican nominee for congress in the 1st district. Brown suggested dues of \$2 a year and said that they would be matched by the council in a drive for a political and civic cleanup.

As in an earlier meeting of Hyde Park-University of Chicago residents, there were criticisms of the Kennelly administration and demands that the police department be reorganized with outside leadership. The post of deputy police commissioner, suggested for a Negro, does not exist at present.

Brown demanded that additional policemen be placed in congested districts and said the 238 Negro policemen have lacked opportunity for promotion. The top Negro policeman is an acting captain, Wabash av. district.

Urge Other Appointments

Appointment of a Negro to the first vacancy on the park district board of commissioners and nomination of a Negro woman as University of Illinois trustee also

were proposed.

Speakers included Eugene O. Shands, chairman of the Citizens committee of 1,000, which was co-sponsor of the meeting; the Rev. Joseph H. Evans, pastor of the Metropolitan Community church; the Rev. J. H. L. Smith, president of the Illinois Baptist convention and pastor of Ebenezer Baptist church, and the Rev. J. E. Harvey, pastor of Grant Memorial A. M. E. church.

Appointed Assistant Fire Chief In Gary

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — Six Negro firemen last week received promotions in the Gary, Ind. fire department. The promotions are effective March 1.

Two of the men were elevated to fire chief status. They are John Whitlock and Alfonzo Holliday, Sr. Whitlock was promoted to assistant fire chief of Gary, and Holliday was raised to battalion chief.

A former captain, Whitlock has lived in Gary for some 36 years. He served as fire department captain for 7 1-2 years.

Holliday has been with the department for some 25 years — five of these as captain.

Both are married and fathers. Whitlock has two daughters who live in Chicago; Holliday also has two children.

The four other promotions include: Alonzo Hall and Fred Bolton who replace Whitlock and Holliday as captains in the department; Alonzo Smith and Rixie McCarroll, both promoted to chauffeurs.

Hall has been a fireman for some 14 years; Bolton for five years; Smith for five years, and McCarroll for two years.

Gets Assistant Fire Chief Post

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DISPLAYING DIPLOMAS from the Southern Police Institute of the University of Louisville are four Louisville and Jefferson County police officers, from left, front, Lt. Wilson A. Edwards and Sgt. Victor Senninger, rear, Lt. Polle C. Walling and Lt. Charles L. Young. Senninger is on the County force, the others on the City force.

Wyatt Addresses Police Institute

Even-handed justice will do much toward making democracy work, former Mayor Wilson W. Wyatt said yesterday at graduation exercises of the University of Louisville's Southern Police Institute.

Wyatt, chairman of the U. of L. board of trustees, spoke to 24 graduates of the 12-week course and many former graduates.

Class members were from 13 states.

"Law enforcement has within the last few years been raised to the level of a profession," Wyatt reminded the police officers. "It means a great deal to the people to be able to look to their peace officers for protection, regardless of race or creed."

He referred to traffic-law enforcement as a "matter of life and death" that is rapidly growing in scope and importance.

Dr. Ralph G. Davidson, presi-

dent of the U. of L., reminded the police officers they had been instructed "by leaders in the nation in crime detection and police work."

David A. McCandless, former Louisville safety director, is director of the school.

New Orleans Negro Policemen Prove They Are An Asset



GEORGE DALMAS



JOHN C. RAPHAEL



PERRY R. WHITE



ERNEST P. RAPHAEL



WARREN J. AUBRY



GEORGE N. WILLIAMS

Officers Winning Respect Of Police Head, Citizens For Commendable Work

By ELGIN HYCHEW

With exactly the same authority conferred upon them two years ago as any white officers, the performance of duties of New Orleans' Negro policemen which now number seven, can now be described as excellent and equal in every respect to that of anyone else charged with upholding the law.

This is an accomplishment.

It alone has helped immeasurably in removing any doubt as to the efficiency or the usefulness of a Negro here in a policeman's uniform. It has established a permanent policy of appointing Negroes to the force at the instant their names are reached on the civil service lists and thus abolishing the practice of passing over them as heretofore.

"Once an appointee has taken the oath", Chief Joseph L. Scheuerer tells his men, "he is equipped with all the duties and responsibilities imposed by law. Contrary to the opinion of many, the mere thought of restricting the author-

ity of any officer is never entertained. Any suggestion of limiting the powers of any officer is a farce.

In each case, the attitude and the demeanor of Negro officers have been such that they have reflected profound credit upon themselves as officers and upon the department without having resulted in any racial incidents.

These feats, which have not always made the headlines, have gone a long way in gaining for them the full confidence, respect and admiration of their superiors.

And on more than one occasion, white officers have afforded them special praise and commendations for their meritorious conduct, especially under some "very trying circumstances."

What about the claim that Negro officers here are not put in uniform and that they are only assigned to the Juvenile Bureau?

The answer is that the Juvenile Department which is a subsidiary of the detectives bureau requires by law that its agents wear only plain clothes for security reasons and to put a Negro in a uniform here just because he is a Negro would be foolish.

It is untrue that all Negro officers are in plainclothes.

What's so wrong about being assigned to juvenile when it is perhaps one of the highest rated outfits of the departments? Or, could anything be wrong with it when

Negro officers have been told by their fellow white officers who are walking beats, that they "wished for the break of being in juvenile." Beat-walking or directing traffic is sometimes referred to as a means of punishment for an officer.

Even though Negro officers are winning the uphill climb of gaining the respect and admiration of all of their officers and fellow comrades they still have a long way to go.

The attitudes and backwardness of their own people constitutes a problem.

Their responsibilities as officers of the law, regardless of their color, has to be fully recognized by their own race—at least Negroes should be first to confer this respect on their officers.

Try to guess the number of times Negro officers have been called to public places to take charge of a situation, and to avoid a shooting spree or to avoid creating a scene, and were forced to call for help from their white comrades because some ignorant or backward member of his own race tried to get funny?

Try counting the number of times that Negro officers have been the vicious targets of abusive language and insults from "bad Negroes" who more than once have ordered them thusly "n take your hands off me," and meant it.

What about the times when Negro officers have overheard street

arguments to the effect that "New Orleans has no real Negro cops", by persons who were utterly confused with Negro city police and with those of private enterprise?

Here's a glaring example of how Negro officers are sometimes received by members of their race.

Several weeks ago two officers were sent out to investigate a complaint of attempted rape. When they arrived at the Negro home, they identified themselves and asked for the object of their investigation, only to be told that this party was not at home. There was evidence which did show otherwise. Firmly demanding entry into the home, the officers were insulted by a young woman who



HERWALD PRICE

ran into the house and slammed the door.

When the officers insisted on entering and effecting an arrest for interfering with the law, after having flashed their badges and demanding the respect afforded them by law, what do you think happened?

This childish expectant mother, who could have been mowed down by flirting with the law, pushed the officers and slapped away at the emblems of law enforcement.

Thinking twice in order to avoid making a scene and realizing the girl's condition, the two officers called the wagon. No sooner than the wagon arrived and an officer with a white face knocked on the door and ordered: "Girl, come out," her feathers fell and she came out as meek as any lamb.

She could have easily saved herself humiliation and embarrassment by inviting the officers in and answering questions and saved her neighbors from the scene of seeing her pushed into a patrol wagon and hauled off to jail. Any violation of the law is expensive.

One vital lesson which the Negro public must learn now is that despite the petitions, mass meetings and protests which they raised to get Negro police on the force, they must obey and respect all officers and not take any matter pertaining to the police as a joke.

Although one never reads it in his newspapers, few realize that the head of many a Negro has been saved around in the precincts and districts because of this one thought which is embossed on a policeman's mind: "This is dirty work and a Negro cop might walk in."

Negroes should refrain from being too sensitive. Every white face in a policeman's uniform is not necessarily a Negro hater. Most policemen when dealing with a situation are tough, quick to act and not too sympathetic. And if they are the "head whipping" kind, they beat white and black alike.

All police officers are not rookies. It is true that the polite, courteous, smooth talking, and gentlemanly officers are usually found in the grades from sergeants on up.

But no one is saying that there are no race haters on the police force. They'll say "n - - - r" even in the presence of Negro officers, but you seldom hear any of the top brass resorting to any such language and they frown when they hear their subordinates use the word of insult.

All Negro members of the police force are members of the Police Protective Society but have been unable at this time to join the Credit Union.

Negroes themselves must first learn to respect their officers and they in turn will be respected.

2 New Negro Officers Start Tour Of Duty

Patrolmen Herwald R. Price and George Dalmas, new Negro officers who were sworn in as members of the New Orleans Police Department this week, have started their tour of duty. They were to be in uniform.

Captain Alvin Rankin, assistant personnel director of the NOPD, said that Price, who was sworn in Friday, started his duty immediately after he took the oath that Dalmas, who was sworn in Monday, started to work also Monday. Captain Walker, head of the juvenile bureau, where the two officers are assigned, stated that the men are being put through special training in order to qualify them for their work. He also stated that they will work to help curb delinquency among Negro juveniles.

Their appointments increase the number of Negroes on the force to four. Their starting pay is \$190 per month.

6 Negro Named To New Orleans Police Dept.

Milton W. Bienamee, 37, 1505 St. Ann, has been appointed to the New Orleans Police Department by Chief Joseph L. Scheuering. The announcement was made on Monday and was effective on the same day.

The officer was assigned to the Juvenile Bureau. He is the first provisional appointment and is the sixth of his race since 1950.

2 More Negro Policemen Uniformed Negro Police Get Assignment

On the eve of next Tuesday's election, two additional Negro officers are expected to be appointed to the New Orleans Police Department. A requisition has been sent by the department to the civil service bureau asking for the two men. As soon as they are appointed, they will be sworn in by Chief of Police Joseph L. Scheuering. This would increase the number of Negroes on the force to four.

The new officers are expected to be:

HERWALD R. PRICE, 27, 1825 Leondas, patrolman.

GEORGE DALMAS, 23, 1924 St. Philip, patrolman.

Price has completed all examinations prescribed by civil service and is ready for appointment and to be sworn in. Dalmas was scheduled to take his final physical examination this week. When completed, both men are expected to be sworn in by the end of the week or by Monday.

This story came after an out-of-town paper appeared this week with a by-line story that Price and another examinee had already been sworn in after having been appointed on Wednesday, January 2.

Captain Alvin Rankin, assistant supervisor of personnel of the police department, Tuesday denied the paper's story, but added that two Negroes were being considered for jobs.

Eighteen months ago Mayor Morrison appointed Juvenile Bureau Officers John Raphael and Carlton Pecot to the department. They were the first two Negroes to be hired by the city in 40 years. Later Pecot resigned and George



Price



Dalmas

Pecot's vacancy. Price made headlines several weeks ago when it was learned that he made the highest score out of 200 persons who took the examination and of which only 40 persons passed. It was the second time that Price had taken the exam for the police force. Price passed the examination the first time several years ago but it was not explained why he was not appointed. He is a product of Dillard University.

Dalmas is a former student of Gilbert Academy and finished Gaudet High School.

Both are expected to wear uniforms.

Name 7 Women To Police Dept.

NEW ORLEANS—Seven Negro women were appointed Friday to the New Orleans Police Department and were assigned as traffic guards near various public schools.

Assignments, released by Jack Pizzano of the Orleans Parish School Board are Misses Yvonne L. Wilson, 2910 French Street, to Lafon School; Rebecca S. Chaney, 1402 South Derbigny Street, to Sylvia F. Williams School; Cora Rose, Lower Coast, Algiers, to Rosenwald School; Rosemary Holland, J.P. Craig School; Aline Robertson, 2121 Jackson Avenue, to McDonogh 36 School; Alma P. Riley, 2415 Iberville Street, to McDonogh 37 School; Helen Haynes, 3530 Virgil Boulevard, to McDonogh 6 School.

These are the first race women to be named by the Police Department.

LAST WEEK for the first time in several decades, uniformed Negro police were assigned to patrol duty on a district basis. More such transfers of Negroes who were originally assigned to the juvenile division, are expected. Until last week Negro police worked exclusively with the Juvenile Bureau in plain clothes. The uniform was donned only for special duty such as football games, dances, etc.

According to Chief of Police Scheuering, these transfers were effected because they were badly needed in certain crime-infested areas, namely the Garden District and because during the past two years or more, Negro officers have demonstrated their fitness, their ability and their competence as law enforcement officers as well as their high standard of intelligence. The appointments warmed the hearts of those who for years have been asking for uniformed Negro policemen.

A policeman's job is not a glamorous one. His, especially a starting grade officer's, is out in the open and exposed to all kinds of weather, the year around and engaged in monotonous and tiresome work.

Besides being charged with the task of helping to prevent delinquency and crime, apprehending criminals, protecting our innocent young girls, Negro officers both on and off duty alike are responsible to the race which they represent and are expected to make a definite contribution toward the new trend of professionalizing the Negro on the police force.

While he is empowered to perform many dangerous tasks, he is not legally empowered to judge whether a person is guilty and take the law into his own hands and administer abuse and punishment. Only the courts are designated to perform this duty.

During the brief span of two years, some 10 Negroes have been properly certified for police duty. This is only a drop in the bucket as far as needs are concerned.

comes with the selection from all races qualified men to be trained as policemen. With all races represented on the police force everybody can feel in this respect that he "belongs".

We heartily commend Chief Scheuering and the department for taking this forward step that has been taken by other major cities in the Southland.

While more appointments in the future will depend on the proficiency and high calibre of those already under oath, the Negro officer in this city and throughout the South is at last recognized as an integral part of the force. Therefore his conduct must reflect profound credit to both his race and the department.

Better support from a public which demands better protection for its citizens

Assigned To 6th District, Badly Needed, Says Chief

Police history was made in New Orleans Garden District Sunday when two Negro officers for the first time donned uniforms for their new assignment and tour of duty in the Sixth District. They were George Dalmas and Ernest Raphael, patrolmen.

The announcement was made exclusively last week by Chief of Police Joseph L. Scheuering to The Louisiana Weekly. The superin-

telephone interview Wednesday morning, November 22, that he selected Raphael and Dalmas because of their past performances which he described as "outstand-

ing." He added that the crime wave in the Garden District was of such that the situation "badly needed" the two officers.

Chief Scheuering added that two additional officers will be transferred to the districts where they are needed most.

Meanwhile the Weekly telephoned several platoon commanders in an effort to "sample" their reaction to Negro officers in their districts and under their commands.

They were quick to react. The gamut of their attitudes ran in this manner:

"We are not bothered about their race. What we want is good policing. Whoever is sent here to do a job will have an opportunity to show what they can do."

Both Dalmas and Raphael are proud of their new assignments.

Most of the Negro officers, all of whom have been assigned hitherto to juvenile division, have been commended by Chief Harry Daniels of Detectives and other departmental heads for superior performance of duty.

Most recently was District Attorney Severn T. Darden.

Dalmas told The Weekly:

"I'm going to perform my duty to the best of my ability. Everyone regardless of who he is will be treated with fairness and as a gen-

tleman, if he gives us a chance. We know that the Garden District is tough, but we're ready."



GEORGE DALMAS



ERNEST RAPHAEL

tendent asked that the story be withheld until the assignments were effective as of last Sunday.

It was Scheuering who appointed Negro officers in June 1950. There are now 10 on the force.

He told The Weekly during a

Ten Negro Police On Orleans Force

NEW ORLEANS — There are now ten Negro members of the New Orleans Police Department, following the appointment of Louis Keeler and Thomas Duncan. Carlton Pecol, who resigned from the force some months ago, was reinstated two weeks ago.

Five Officers Awarded Citations For Services

BALTIMORE With Officer John Gardner receiving a special citation for his part in the capture of two killers of a trackless trolley driver, five colored police officers were among 312 commended at special departmental exercises last Friday.

The ceremonies were held at the War Memorial Plaza at 3 p.m., with Governor McKeldin, City Council President Arthur B. Price, and State's Attorney Anselm Sodaro among the invited guests.

Mrs. Whyte Cited

The other officers commended are policewoman Violet Hill Whyte for her activity in the dope drive in the Northwest Baltimore; Officer Denis Mello of Northwestern, for his solving of a series of holdups and burglaries;

Detective James H. Butler for his police work in an assault case; and Detective Loyd Johnson for breaking up a burglary and bad check ring.

Officer Gardner, who was among seven officers awarded the special commendations received an orange and black ribbon with three silver stars.

The other four officers received an orange and black plain ribbon.

Caught Killers In Act

Officer Gardner, also of Northwestern, was off duty on the night of Oct. 5, 1949 when he noticed a darkened trackless trolley at the Westwood Ave. and Carey St. stop.

Closing in, the officer recognized Gerald Day who fled with his companion, Russell Lewis. The driver, Orville Erickson, had been stabbed *3-1-52*.

It was on Officer Gardner's identification of Day that both slayers were traced. Each was sentenced to the gallows, but after winning a new trial they pleaded guilty and were sentenced to life terms.

Tunnel Joe's Capture

Three of the white officers cited were in on the capture of Tunnel Joe Holmes after his famous escape from the penitentiary by digging 75 feet underground a year ago.

They are Sgt. James A. Downs, Officer Frank Plunkett and Sgt. William A. Kohler. Holmes was captured three weeks after his escape when the officers, in a running gunfight, chased him because he answered the description of a holdup man. It was after his capture that the officers learned he was the escaped convict.

Selected By Board

Col. Beverly Ober, police commissioner, explained that the offi-

cers were selected for honors by a Meritorious Conduct Board, consisting of one captain, one lieutenant, two sergeants and two patrolmen.

He added that this board now is up to date in the consideration of such cases, and in the future, recognition will be given to officers more promptly.

The special commendations were awarded to officers who displayed exceptional courage, intelligence, alertness or skill in a



OFFICER GARDNER

highly creditable and unusual police accomplishments.

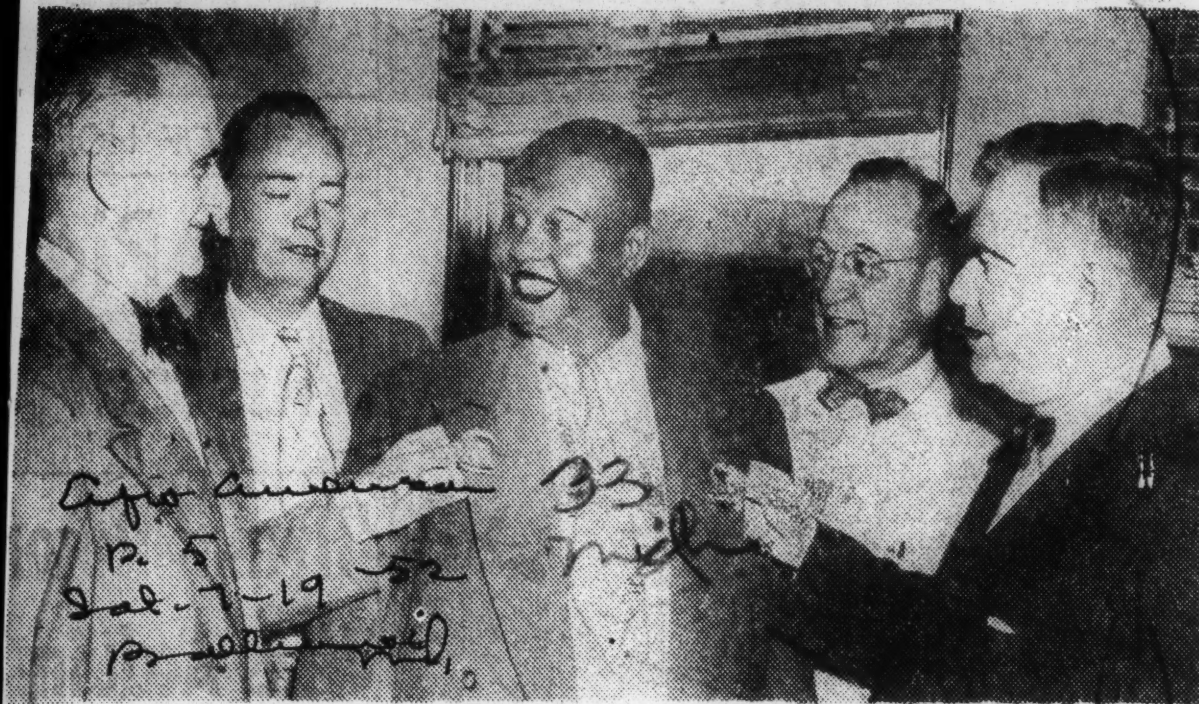
The other citations were awarded officers who have also displayed exceptional intelligence, courage and ability, in effecting arrests, prevention or solution of crime.

Ledge Rescue Revived

A medal of honor was awarded to Patrolman Edward F. Blaney, white, of Central District, who on Sept. 30, 1950, effected the rescue from a 12th floor ledge of Clifton Sessioner, an elevator operator who had threatened to jump.

To reach the man, it was necessary for the patrolman to drop six feet to a narrow ledge, go a short distance, and drop another six feet to a lower ledge, and inch along this for about 50 feet.

He's Another 'First' In The Motor City



Detective Henderson (Ben) Turpin who served 25 years on the Detroit police force attached to Hunt Street Station, was made a special investigator of Wayne Prosecutor's office last week. It marked the first time in history

of that city that a retiring policeman has been made a honorary special investigator. Detective Turpin was also made honorary Wayne County Deputy Sheriff. Pictured left to right are, William Ryan, under sheriff.

Wayne County; Lt. Arthur Anderson of Hunt Street Station; Mr. Turpin, Jack Harvill, chief of detectives and Gerald K. O'Brien, Wayne County Prosecutor.

Negro Police, Bus Issues Are Delayed by City

A delay of at least another week in two pending city matters was indicated Friday by Mayor Allen Thompson.

The Negro police employment question which was scheduled to come up for council consideration this week was delayed. Mayor Thompson said he is working on his recommendations to the council regarding this issue.

The city bus fare increase and service conference was also postponed until next week. Mayor Thompson said that he is awaiting a conference with Attorney John Satterfield. The report of Dr. John Bauer, of American Public Utilities Bureau, who was employed by the city to study the bus situation, was considered a key to the city's action on the request of Jackson City Lines for fare increase.

Mayor Reaffirms Belief Negro Police Are Needed Here

(See Story Page 6)

Something has to be done to provide adequate protection for Negro sections of the city, Mayor Allen Thompson said Thursday.

"We are not able with our present force to supply adequate protection for Negro sections. Something has to be done," he remarked.

The Mayor said he has studied the Negro police question for three years and is "more than ever convinced."

"The Negro police would be used in Negro sections only," the Mayor stated.

"In Gulfport, Negro police are very successful in Negro sections," he said, "and there has been no friction." He said he had also studied the Negro police operating in Columbia, South Carolina; Jacksonville, Fla.; Atlanta, Ga.; New Orleans, La.; Memphis, Tenn.; Austin, Texas, and other cities.

"I find Negro police render an excellent service," he added.

"Of course, it is absolutely necessary that Negro police be of the highest type, well trained and well qualified."

Commissioner Chalmers Alexan-

der, Jr. said he hopes to make visits to other cities where Negro police are operating before making a commitment. Commissioner R. S. Withers declined comment, although he has indicated his opposition to previous proposals for employment of Negro police here.

Woman "Policeman's" Work Has Been Outstanding Says Moran

Ever wonder about the work of our skirt-wearing police?

Although their assignments may not be as exciting as radio thrillers or as melodramatic as full-length movies, work of the female component of "St. Louis' finest" offers an interesting challenge.

And successfully meeting this challenge is a young mother of two daughters, who alternately cares for her family and performs the duties of a police officer. Members of the force refer to her as "tops."

Probationary Patrolman Floy Walker Jones, of 4244 E. Evans Ave., is one of seven women assigned last July to the St. Louis police department. She is the only Negro woman in the department with the same rank as male police.

Lt. Thomas Moran, of the crime prevention division, who is in charge of the women officers, had this to say about Probationary Patrolman Jones:

WORK OUTSTANDING

"Floy Jones has done very outstanding work since joining my department last October."

And what does Probationary Patrolman Jones think of police work?

She loves it. She said, however, "I wouldn't advise anyone to apply (for police duty) who isn't interested, for it's not glamorous work."

Mrs. Charles Jones (in private life), who always wanted to do social work, became interested in the police department when she read an advertisement last year asking for applications.

Following her appointment to the department by the Board of Police Commissioners last July 7, the Sumner high school graduate and former Stowe Teachers college student, attended the Police Academy for 12 weeks. There she received the intensive training necessary for police work.

Officer Jones has received recognition for her part in the arrest of persons illegally engaged in fortune telling.

Her husband of four years, Charles Jones a postal clerk,



FLOY JONES

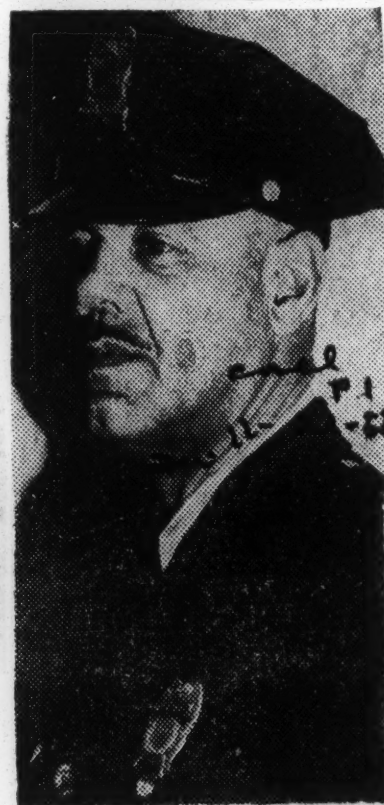
seems to accept her work as a matter of course, Officer Jones commented. She added that her duties do not conflict with the caring for her daughters, Charles, 3½, and Dyanne, 1½.

St. Louis' lone Negro woman policeman—never call them policewoman—intends to remain in the department as long as they will have her.—By S.D.

Only two of the 229 office workers of the St. Louis Police department are Negroes, according to the May issue of the United Negro Organizations Newsletter, quoting from an April 23 report of the department.

The UNO Newsletter pointed out that of a total 1,915 commissioned police officers on the force, 1,818 are white and 89 Negroes.

The total number of department employees are 2,366, of which 2,269 are white and 149 Negroes, it said.



LIEUT. LEON M. JORDAN

K.C. Negro Is Police Lieutenant
Leon M. Jordan
First To Hold

Only 89 Colored Commissioned Of 1,818 Policemen

High Rank

Leon M. Jordan, a veteran policeman for 16 years, last Friday became the first Negro in the history of the Kansas City police department to be promoted to the rank of lieutenant.

Jordan, who only two months ago, was advanced to the rank of sergeant, was promoted to lieutenant by the board of police commissioners following a series of discussions among the board members.

Jordan said he was "greatly pleased" over the promotion, although he has not yet been told what his assignment would be. Since promotion to sergeant Sept. 8, Jordan has been assigned to the Flora Avenue station.

"Whatever assignment I am given, I will discharge to the best of my ability," Jordan said.

Jordan returned to work with the police department Sept. 1 following a second two-year leave of absence which he spent in Liberia, where he was in charge of training and modernizing the Liberian police department. He took his first leave in 1947, to accept the Liberian position. The government

of the West African republic was so pleased with his work that they requested an extension of his leave.

The lieutenant recently requested another two-year leave of absence. He disclosed to the board that he had been offered \$9,000 a year to return to Liberia and to again take over the job as chief of its constabulary force. As a lieutenant with the police force here, Jordan's pay is \$335 a month.

Asked about his plans in the light of his promotion, Jordan said:

"I'm really in a dilemma. I think the promotion gives me a fine opportunity to do a really good job here and I love Kansas City—after all, it's my home. But, I also realize the opportunities of the Liberian offer. They have liked my work over there and seem pretty anxious to get me back."

Jordan joined the police department here in 1936. He worked for several years as a uniformed patrolman and was assigned 10 years ago to the detective division in which he worked until he made his first trip to Liberia.

Shortly before he left for Liberia he was made an acting sergeant, but that rank did not become permanent until recently.

Jordan's work in Liberia consisted of complete re-organization of the police department there along modern lines. He instructed native policemen in the science of police work, including the handling of firearms, ballistics and finger-prints. He even taught many how to read and write. With the help of his wife, Orchid, he set up a modern records bureau containing files of arrests and violations.

When Jordan returned home following his first leave of absence, he learned to fly so that he could organize an air arm of the Liberian police force. He returned to Liberia and taught several of the policemen how to fly and made them a part of his air police. Jordan said the rugged terrain of Liberia made the knowledge of flying almost a necessity to the operation of a really modern police force.

Lieut. and Mrs. Jordan reside at 2745 Garfield.

LEON M. JORDAN FIRST NEGRO TO BE NAMED AS LIEUTENANT ON KANSAS CITY POLICE FORCE

New Officer Spent Five Years Training
Peace Officers in Monrovia, Liberia

SALARY INCREASE OF \$335 PER
MONTH GRANTED

KANSAS CITY, Mo. — (ANP) — Kansas City acquired its first Negro police lieutenant Friday when the police board announced that Leon M. Jordan, 47, had been promoted from the rank of sergeant.

Jordan, a member of the police force for 16 years, served in the rank of detective for 10 years.

During that period he had five years leave of absence he spent in training the police force of Monrovia, Liberia.

Since his return to Kansas City last September he has held the rank of a uniformed sergeant, another distinction.

Jordan's promotion probably solves what had been a question of whether or not the popular Kansas City police officer would return to Liberia where he held the rank of major.

In Liberia, he developed a non-descript police force into a hard-hitting, well disciplined law enforcement body.

Jordan not only trained the force in police tactics. He returned to the United States, learned how to fly a plane, and then taught several members of the Liberian police force to fly. That group constitutes the nucleus of whatever flying force the African Republic may produce.

After the end of his leave of absence period, Jordan came back to Kansas City in order to retain his seniority in the local police force.

Liberia was anxious to give him a permanent commission in the Liberian government service. His wife, Orchid, who held an important post with the Liberia company in Monrovia, was understood, however, to be pining for her native Kansas City.

Jordan's outstanding ability and his new post may be the beginning of a new police era in the Negro districts of Kansas City. Residents have long chafed under the rather ugly rule of white Kansas

KC Gets 1st Negro Police Lieutenant

KANSAS CITY, MO. — (ANP) —

Kansas City acquired its first Negro police lieutenant Friday when the police board announced that Leon M. Jordan, 47, had been promoted from the rank of sergeant.

Jordan, a member of the police for 16 years, served in the rank of detective for 10 years. During that period he had five years leave of absence he spent in training the police force of Monrovia, Liberia.

Since his return to Kansas City last September he has held the rank of a uniformed sergeant, another distinction.

Jordan's promotion probably solves what had been a question of whether or not the popular Kansas City police officer would return to Liberia where he held the rank of major.

In Liberia, he developed a non-descript police force into a hard-hitting, well disciplined law enforcement body.

Jordan not only trained the force in police tactics. He returned to the United States, learned how to fly a plane and then taught several members of the Liberian police force to fly. That group constitutes the nucleus of whatever flying force the African Republic may produce.

After the end of his leave of absence period, Jordan came back to Kansas City.

Jordan's outstanding ability and his new post may be the beginning of a new police era in the Negro districts of Kansas City. Residents have long chafed under the rather ugly rule of white Kansas City policemen.

Observers look for an increase of Negro patrolmen and probably a division with Jordan in command.

Negro Firemen Added To Rosters In Six Leading Southern Cities

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. — Six southern cities boasts a roster of 69 Negro firemen according to a statistical report issued by the New South. Louisville, Kentucky lead the list with 20.

It is a well known fact that Negroes are serving with distinction in the police forces of numerous cities; and in practically every instance the decrease in crime in these cities has been concomitant with the assignment of Negro police with full police authorities.

In a survey made by the New South it is revealed that Negroes in six southern cities are displaying equal effective service in fire departments of the south.

Raymond Overby, fire department captain of Winston-Salem in speaking of the Negro firemen of this fast growing North Carolina town said:

"You wouldn't know they were fellows who hadn't been in fire service long. I am proud of every one of them."

Richmond, Virginia has twelve Negro firemen. Winston-Salem, Mobile, Charleston and Nashville are the other southern cities having Negro firemen.

Among Louisville's twenty Negro firemen there are two captains and two lieutenants. Mobile has two captains of its seven Negro firemen. Charleston has one captain and a lieutenant out of fourteen. And Nashville has one captain and a lieutenant out of twelve. Concluding its article on the employment of Negroes in municipal jobs and positions the New South wrote:

"With labor shortages developing in many areas due to mobilization and defense expansion, we constantly are referring to additional sources of labor supply. New entrants in the labor market, over-age workers, who are willing to turn to gainful employment, and female workers, who are trained to perform new tasks are listed as the three major sources of additional labor. However, the greatest source of untapped labor in the south and in many other areas is the huge number of Negro workers who are working at jobs below their skill, or who are unemployed because of

un-Democratic practices of the region."

"Two Negro Policemen:" But Not Birmingham, Ala.

Recently this news story appeared in one of the weeklies:

N. C. TOWN HIRES FIRST NEGRO COP

LENOIR, N. C. — Two Negro policemen, first in this town's history, have gone on duty in the Negro residential sections here following City Council approval of the "trial employment" of Negroes on the Police force.

But no such news can be written at present about Birmingham, Alabama. Forty percent of this city's population is of the Negro group. Negro citizens in Birmingham spend \$75 million annually. But less than 5,000 of the approximately 108,000 Negro citizens of voting age have taken time to register to vote or paid their poll tax.

Birmingham, Alabama is the only Southern city of its population class that doesn't have Negro police officers. This is the only city in the South where Negro-supported leadership is allowed to continue in power without producing.

Town Hires 1st Negro Policeman

KINGSTON, N. C. — (ANP) — For the first time in its history a Negro joined the police department of Kingston last week. In taking this step Kingston was falling in line with a number of southern cities which now have Negro police.

The first Negro policeman in Kingston is Harold W. Cogdell. His appointment was announced by Chief of Police Marion Haskins. Cogdell began his beat over the weekend.

Cogdell will receive instructions in firearms, crime detection, traffic work and other phases of police activities, and some law training. He attended Howard University, Washington, D. C., for two years after graduating from the local schools. A veteran of 32 months in the U. S. Army, Cogdell served 27 months overseas. He also had four months experience as a military policeman.

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First Negro Named To Police Department

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schools. A veteran of 32 months in the U. S. Army, Cogdell served 27 months overseas. He also had four months experience as a military policeman.

Residents Complain; Town Drops Negro Police

MORGANTON, N. C. — (ANP) — This small North Carolina town's experiment with Negro policemen ended last week in failure when the police board decided to release the men following complaints from colored residents.

The Morganton town board voted unanimously to discontinue immediately with the services of the town's two Negro policemen. The action came after a large delegation of local Negro residents placed complaints against the men before a recent board meeting.

The two officers, who will be given two-week's pay in advance, are Forest Fleming and Avery Milchoux. They were notified of the action last week.

Commenting on the board's decision, Mayor Ralph Kibler said he felt the town board had given the plan of using Negro police officers a fair trial. He said the board had found the plan not acceptable to local colored residents as hoped.

The action of the Morganton board probably will affect decisions of other southern cities which do not have Negro policemen. In many of these cities, Negroes have campaigned for colored policemen to patrol their neighborhoods in the hopes that the colored citizens would get fairer treatment.



'Better-Looking Bunch'—

Five Negro women were told by Police Chief H. H. King of Durham, N. C., as they were sworn in among nineteen appointees to the force, "You're going to make our outfit a bet-

ter-looking bunch, and I hope a more efficient one." The new patrolwomen are, front row, left to right: Mmes. Lottie M. Decatur and Elizabeth Tate. Back row: Mmes. Ruby A. Devine, Virginia Moss Morgan and Mabel R. Brown.—Rivera Photo.

Five Policewomen On Job In Durham, N.C.

DURHAM, N. C.—Five Negro women were among 19 new policewomen who last week began their duties after a welcome and briefing by Chief of Police H. H. King. King declared:

"This fine bunch of ladies will improve our looks, if not our efficiency. But I am sure that you will also improve our efficiency."

Uniforms of the groups consist of grey skirts, navy blue jackets, white shirts, black ties and black oxford pumps.

Chief duty of the new police group will be to protect the lives of school children.

The Negro women were assigned to the following districts: Mrs. Elizabeth Tate, Whitted school; Mrs. Mabel Brown, Walltown school; Mrs. Virginia Moss Morgan and Mrs. Ruby Devine, W. G. Pearson school and Mrs. Margaret Decatur, East End school.

Four Policemen Lauded For Outstanding



The three officers shown above are receiving well earned congratulations from J. L. Williamson, chief-of-police, Greensboro. The officer at the extreme right and the chief are looking at a letter just delivered to each expressing the sentiments of himself and the department. They were cited for the capture of an escaped accused rapist and the arrest of three youths in the act of robbing

a local restaurant in the same week. Two other arrests have subsequently been made and although intense investigation is still underway, a series of unsolved robberies have been cleared up.

Group Wins Praise Of Superiors
Journal and Guide
Jul. 2-23-52
Greensboro Police Officers Display Resourcefulness
Monmouth 23

GREENSBORO, N. C. — The officers involved in the apprehension of the recent break-ins and the return to custody of the

accused rapist deserve the appreciation of the citizens and the department. I highly commend them for resourcefulness in the performance of duty, which reflects great credit to themselves and the department."

The statement was made by J. R. Williamson, chief of the Greensboro police department. Outstanding performance of duty on the part of four of Greensboro's Negro policemen was the cause of the statement. The policemen are; C. B. Hammond, W. M. Montague, J. R. Massey and John E. Montgomery.

THE FIRST ACT to gain public attention came when Robert Patterson, 26, cab driver accused of criminal assault on

three minor girls eluded guards while being taken from his cell to face a preliminary hearing. The three officers, Hammond, Massey and Montgomery, began work on the case and apprehended the escapee in less than 18 hours. Patterson was allowed to board a bus before being taken into custody by the officers. During the same week the officers were called to investigate at the El Rocco supper club. The owner had passed and noticed the blinds were drawn when he was sure they had been left open when the place closed, he said. The officers were on the scene when he returned from reporting his suspicion. They were giving chase to two persons apprehended on the outside of the building. According to officer Massey, the thought "struck" him that the two might be merely "look-outs" and the act

FBI School, was lavish in his praise of the officers' conduct of the cases

may have solved a series of hold-ups dating back to January 19, city detectives said. One case involved the shooting of a grocery store owner and robbing him of \$50. Investigation of previous unsolved cases is being conducted.

TWO OTHER ARRESTS brought each of the four officers has received a letter of commendation from Chief Williamson and the other four are; Walter Old, Lieutenant in charge of the command, 17; Lon McCormack, John man, 20, and Edward Patrick, who holds a degree in law enforcement. The arrests of the youthful gang member and a certificate from the

Firemen Hold Anniversary In N. C. City

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C.—(ANP)—Eight Negro firemen—the first in Winston-Salem—last week celebrated their first anniversary as members of the local fire department.

The eight Negroes and seven white members of the company and city officials set around a banquet table and reviewed their first year of operation and planned for the future.

In the past 12 months the company has answered 165 calls. Some 52 were for fires in dwelling and buildings, 31 grass fires, 17 auto fires, 15 electrical fires, 24 combustible liquids, and 20 were false alarms.

The Negro personnel of the company are R. L. Grier, J. H. Ford, G. W. Penn, J. R. Thomas, J. F. Meredith Jr., R. O. Black, W. J. Carter and L. E. Ervin Jr.

Winston-Salem Firemen Have 1st Anniversary

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The eight Negroes and seven white members of the company and city officials sat around a banquet table and reviewed their first year of operation and planned for the future.

Since joining the department a year ago, the men have spent a total of 2,008 man-hours in training. Some 840 of these hours were spent in the classroom. The eight firemen were selected from 71 applicants.

The firemen got their first chance to display their ability when they fought a raging fire at the Wood-Finishing Co. which lasted for almost five hours. Drums of highly-inflammable thinner exploded and spread the blaze. The fire was described as one of city's most hazardous in years.

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Race Cops Irk Negroes

MORGANTON, N. C. (ANP) — This small North Carolina town's experiment with Negro policemen ended last week in failure when the police board decided to release the men following complaints from colored residents.

The Morganton town board voted unanimously to dispense immediately with the services of the town's two Negro policemen. The action came after a large delegation of local Negro residents placed complaints against the men before a recent board meeting.

The two officers, who will be given two week's pay in advance, are Forest Fleming and Avery Michaux. They were notified of the action last week.

Commenting on the board's decision, Mayor Ralph Kibler said he felt the town board had given the plan of using Negro police officers a fair trial. He said the board had found the plan not acceptable to local colored residents as hoped.

The action of the Morganton board probably will affect decisions of other Southern cities which do not have Negro policemen. In many of these cities, Negroes have campaigned for colored policemen to patrol their neighborhoods in the hopes that the colored citizens would get fairer treatment.

33 1952

New Jersey

Montclair Gets 1st Tan Fireman

Apr 15-17-32
MONTCLAIR, N.J. — John R. Sterling, 29, a world War II veteran, has been appointed a probationary fireman effective Thursday, May 8.

He took the examination April 14 and his appointment integrates the local fire department for the first time.

Baltimore
A native of Chester, S.C., Mr. Sterling moved to Caldwell, N.J., in 1936 graduating from the high school there in 1942.

33 Navy Veteran

He entered the Navy in June, 1943, attended the Aviation Machinist's Mate School in Memphis, 1943 to 1944, and was stationed at the Naval Air Station Assembly and Repair Shop, May 1944 to July, 1945.

NY
He was later assigned to the Naval Air Station, Alameda, Cal. and was discharged Jan. 6, 1946.

Newark's First Fireman Sworn In



William Thomas Jr., a World War II veteran, was sworn in last week as a fireman in Newark, N.J. Shown at the ceremony left to right are: Charles C. Burnett, Fire Department Chief; City Commissioner John B. Keenan, director of public safety; Mr. Thomas and Samuel Finklestein, administrative clerk to Mr. Keenan.

Police Pal Of The Year



Winfield Layton, manager of Prospect Village, left, received a plaque from John J. Inglesby, deputy public safety director, emblematic of Mr. Layton's selection as "Pal Of The Year"

by the Police Athletic League of Trenton of which Mr. Inglesby is president. Mr. Layton served for 10 years as physical education director at Bates High school in Annapolis, Md.

Crack Detectives In Surprise Raid, Nab Pen Guards

Colored Policemen Worked Year,
Saw Them Sell Dope To Inmates
Go To Relatives' Homes For \$\$

JAMES L. HICKS

NEW YORK—Seven well-known colored men, four of them prison guards, were arrested Friday and held in \$20,000 bail on Saturday as New York police smashed a dope ring in the Rikers Island penitentiary under the leadership of five colored detectives who conducted a brilliant investigative job over a one-year period.

Acting on evidence furnished by the colored detectives, Bronx District Attorney George B. DeLuca, lead a squad of 30 officers to the island prison out in the East River on Friday and when the raid was completed, four colored prison guards, two white guards and three civilian employees had been arrested.

They are charged either with furnishing narcotics to inmates of the prison, or with extortion of money from those who were trafficking in narcotics on the island.

Hearing Set Wednesday

All of the nine men appeared in Bronx Felony Court Saturday morning and were bound over to a grand jury hearing set for January 16 after being held in \$20,000 bail each.

The four colored guards arrested were:

Benjamin Miles, 34, 1403 Fifth Ave.;

George Fernandez, 31, 911 Hancock St., Brooklyn;

Arthur Matthews, 31, 122 West 122 St.;

Joseph A. Short, 37, 447 West 124 St.

Frank L. Reid, a stationary engineer on the island; Marco Marquez, a chef cook; and Elijah Smith, 31, a cook, were the other colored men arrested.

Marquez lives at 25 E. 104 St.,

Smith at 268 West 134 St., and Reid lives at 193 E. 170 St., in the Bronx.

Short, Matthews, Reid, Marquez and Smith were charged with trafficking in narcotics and bootlegging dope into the prison to the inmates.

Miles and Fernandez were charged with extortion. Police said that they, along with a white guard, had accepted hush money from inmates and guards who were dealing in narcotics.

Detectives Credited

The five colored detectives, who were given a major share of the credit for cracking the case, were Detectives Jimmy Morrow, Clinton Thomas, Aubrey Ferguson, Clement Norman, and Joe Jackson. They were especially assigned to the borough of the Bronx to work on the case.

Rikers Island, on which the prison is located, is in the East River about three-quarters of a mile from the point where 136 Street reaches the river on the east side of Harlem.

A 400-acre island, which can only be reached by ferry, it is the home of some of New York's most notorious criminals, including the celebrated bookie Harry Gross, now serving a 12-year term there.

Many of the prisoners on the island are dope addicts who have been sent there for a cure. Police said the arrested guards first became friendly with dope-using prisoners and then made deals with them in which the guards

went to the prisoner's homes and accepted money from their families in return for smuggling dope to the prisoners.

\$1 For Weed

They said the guards charged the prisoners \$1 for marihuana

cigarettes which could be bought outside for fifty cents and \$20 for a deck of heroin, which could be bought outside for \$9.

They also said that even at these prices the guards diluted the drugs before they delivered them to the prisoners.

So complete was the police work in tracking down the guards that detectives often sat in the homes of prisoners' relatives and watched the relatives pay the guards money to smuggle dope into the prison.

On such occasions, police said, the relatives would tell the prison guard that the detective who was present was a "cousin," or some other relative.

Watched Money Exchanged
The detective would then see the money exchange hands with his own eyes. The raid was a complete surprise, even to prison officials on Rikers Island.

The 30 cops gathered at the 136th Street ferry and caught the guards as they started to the island for work. After questioning them at police headquarters, the guards were then taken to the island where their lockers were being searched by another group of police.

In Matthews's locker, police stated they found five decks of marihuana and 13 narcotic cigarettes.

Feud Breaks Case

Police said the case was broken wide open by the competition between three of the guards for the narcotics business of the prisoners. They said some of the guards began to demand hush money from others who were selling the dope.

One colored man, Short, is said to have give Miles Fernandez and Charles Lipparelli, a white guard, \$100 each as hush money. The D.A. said Short gave this information to police.

Another source said, however, that Short had not talked but that it had been an inmate dope user who first tipped off police.

Well-Known In Harlem

Some of the men involved are well known in Harlem circles. Fernandez's wife is head nurse at the Lincoln Hospital here. She appeared at the court hearing on Saturday, as did several other wives of the arrested men.

Climaxing the raid, police announced the arrest in Harlem of Mrs. Alice Wilson, whose husband is an inmate of the prison. They said she is a dope addict and will testify against one of the guards. She was arrested at her home 442 St. Nicholas Ave.

8 Hero Cops Win Top Awards, One Posthumously; 395 on Merit List

Loft Detective Killed in Blast

Police Commissioner George P. Monaghan today announced that 395 awards have been made to policemen "for meritorious conduct in the line of duty."

Honorable mention, the highest award, went to eight officers, one of whom received the citation posthumously. Exceptional merit citations went to 11 men, commendations to 90, while 185 were mentioned for meritorious police duty and 100 for excellent police duty.

The posthumous award went to Detective James L. Daggett, of the Safe, Loft, and Truck Squad. He was instantly killed in an explosion in a loft building at 9 W. 18th St. on Sept. 10, 1951.

Killed by Explosion

Detective Daggett and four other detectives had gone into the building and captured two men who had set a fire there. While leaving with the prisoners Detective Daggett was killed by an explosion which was followed by a fire.

Detective Howard Phelan, also of the Safe, Loft and Truck Squad, who participated in the arrests with Detective Daggett and was seriously injured by the same explosion also received an honorable mention.

Cited three times, twice for honorable mention and once for exceptional merit, was Detective Davis Wahl, of the 42nd Squad in the Bronx. On one occasion July 27, 1951, Detective Wahl, working with Detective Jeremiah O'Connor, captured a notorious taxi bandit and mugger, responsible for 75 holdups.

The capture was made after a bullet-punctuated chase. Detective O'Connor also got an honorable mention for his part in the capture.

On another occasion Detective Wahl was with Detective Nicholas J. Cotter when they surprised a man holding up a taxi driver on

Sept. 1, 1951. After a running gun battle the man was captured and admitted about 40 previous hold-ups. He died later from his wounds. Detective Cotter was also given an honorable mention for this police work.

Seized Demented Man.

Detective Wahl got a third award and Detective Cotter a second award, both for exceptional merit, for killing a bandit who tried to hold up a liquor store on Aug. 16, 1951.

Other honorable mentions went to Detective Benjamin F. Page, the 32nd Squad. He broke up a holdup in progress at a store at 2419 Eighth Ave. on Nov. 1, 1951, and fatally wounded one of two armed robbers as they tried to shoot him and get away.

Patrolman James T. Cooley, of the 73rd Precinct, Bklyn. He got suspicious of a slow moving auto near a gas station at 1927 Atlantic Ave., Bklyn., hid himself in the station, and 10 minutes later, captured a gunman who came in attempting a holdup.

Patrolman Norton Baxt, of the 82nd Precinct, Bklyn. He and three other patrolmen cornered a demented man in an attic at 140 State St., Bklyn., after the man had been threatening neighbors with a large carving knife. Before the man was subdued Patrolman Baxt was stabbed in the right side and hand.



Ptl. J. T. Cooley



Ptl. N. Baxt



Det. J. O'Connor



Det. N. J. Cotter



Det. J. L. Daggett



Det. B. F. Page



Det. D. Wahl



Det. H. Phelan

Ace Detectives Who Broke Prison Dope Ring

Apr. American P. 18 Sat. 1-19-32

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Detectives Aubrey Ferguson, Clinton Thomas, Clement Norman, James Morrow, shown left to right, all working out of the Bronx Borough President's office, whose brilliant police work over a 12-month period ended in arrest of guards and other employees at Rikers Island penitentiary, and smashing of huge dope ring where inmates paid high prices for narcotics.



Retires—New York's Battalion Fire Chief Wesley Williams, highest ranking Negro fire officer in the U. S., retired from his post as commander of the Fifteenth Battalion April 1, after thirty-three years of service.

Fire Chief Retires Apr. 1

Helped Integration
Work In N.Y. Dept.

NEW YORK — Thursday, The Fire Department, announced the retirement of Battalion Chief Wesley Williams, 15th Battalion, the highest ranking colored fire officer in the United States, effective April 1.

Chief Williams' retirement came as a result of injuries sustained in a collision involving a private vehicle and his Department car while responding to an alarm fire on April 24, 1951.

Williams was appointed to the department on Jan. 10, 1919, in Engine Co. No. 55. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1927, to captain in 1934 and to Battalion chief in 1938 and served as Battalion Commander in the 15th Battalion.

Most of Chief Williams, 38 years of service were spent fighting fires in the highly hazardous section of the lower East side of Manhattan. Commenting on his career he said:

"During my years of service, I have witnessed a most gratifying change in the attitudes of members of the department toward colored people. When I was appointed every man in Engine Co. 55 applied for a transfer and one of the officers suggested that my bed be placed in the cellar of the firehouse."

"Today I am happy to see colored firemen integrated throughout the department."

Chief Williams, whose father was chief of Red Caps at Grand Central terminal, has been active in many civic organizations such as the YMCA, NAACP, Grand Street Boys Association, New York Colored Mission, Urban League Vulcan Society and various others. He will be honored at a testimonial banquet in June.

Chief Williams, Highest Colored Fireman Retiring

NEW YORK — Battalion Chief Wesley Williams, the highest ranking Negro fire officer in the country, will retire from the New York City Fire Department on April 1. It was announced last week. Appointed in January, 1919, Mr. Williams came up from the ranks, serving as lieutenant and captain before being promoted to battalion chief in 1938.

In addition to his activities in the department, Chief Williams has been active in community affairs. For the past four years he has been a member of the executive committee of the New York branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He also organized the Vulcan Engine Co. No. 55. He was promoted to lieutenant in 1927, to captain in 1934 and to Battalion chief in 1938 and served as Battalion Commander in the 15th Battalion.

Retirement came as the result of an injury received in a traffic accident in line of duty.

New York

New N.Y. Police Sergeant Saluted



The Rev. John H. Johnson, police chaplain, is shown congratulating newly appointed Sgt.

Alfred R. Gray and newly appointed probationary policeman

Arlene H. Van Dunck at New York City police headquarters.

"Smoke Eater" Retires After 33 Years Of Service

Journal and Guide P. 4 November 12, 1952



Battalion Chief Wesley J. Williams, second from right, the highest ranking Negro in the history of the New York Fire Department was presented with a watch and congratulated by Fire Commissioner Jacob Grumet at ceremonies honoring the city's first Negro fireman for 33 years of distinguished service as a firefighter.

Witnesses to the presentation ceremony were Assistant Chief Peter X. Brynes, president of the United Fire Officers Association, extreme left; Fire Chief Peter Loftus, center; Lt. Lindsay White and Fireman George Powell, present president of the Vulcan Fire Society which the "Chief" founded. (Photo by Chick Solomon)

AFTER THIRTY-THREE YEARS OF FIRE FIGHTING



The New York Times (by Patrick Burns)

Battalion Chief Wesley Williams, who retires today, reading inscription on back of watch given him by the Uniformed Fire Officers Association yesterday.

Battalion Chief Wesley Williams, the highest-ranking Negro fire officer in the city, who will retire today after thirty-three years of service, was honored yesterday by the Uniformed Fire Officers Association.

In a ceremony held in Commissioner Jacob Grumet's office in the Municipal Building, the association presented a gold watch to the retiring chief. Mr. Grumet, commenting on Chief Williams' long years of service to the city, told him:

"You have rendered splendid service over a third of a century, and we are proud of the record you have made. You are truly representative of what the Fire Department really stands for."

Mr. Grumet also commented that progress had been made in the Fire Department "in our fight against discrimination and

racial inequality."

Gilbert X. Byrne, Deputy Chief of the Department and president of the Uniformed Fire Officers

Association, said that Mr. Williams, who had senior command of the Fifteenth Battalion in the Bronx, had been "a credit to the Fire Department and to our organization."

Earlier in the day at Fire Headquarters, members of the department contributed a total of \$1,800 to the Red Cross fundraising campaign. Mr. Grumet handed a check for that amount to Miss Mary E. Purcell, of the staff-aide service of the Red Cross Manhattan chapter.

Cites Fire Chief Retiring After 33 Years



Battalion Chief Wesley J. Williams, right, highest ranking officer in the New York City fire department, is presented a watch and congratulated by

Fire Commissioner Jacob Grumet at ceremonies honoring the "Chief" who retired after 33 years of service as a firefighter. Fire chief Peter Loftus, cen-

ter, and assistant chief Gilbert F. Byrnes, president of the United Fire Officers' Association, left, look on.

Women's Auxiliary Police Get New Uniforms



Col. Mildred Pomeranz (left), director of the women's bureau of civil defense's auxiliary police, inspecting the new uniforms worn by Corp. Marylyn Underhill. Pfc. Eleanor Crocco and Lt. Helen Sames at the auxiliary police headquarters. 100 Centre St.

Jack Frank

No. 1 Negro Fire Officer Is Retiring

Battalion Chief Wesley Williams, 15th Battalion, highest ranking Negro fire officer in the nation, will retire April 1, the Fire Department announced today. He is 54 years old.

Chief Williams' retirement was caused by injuries received in a collision while answering an alarm last year. As high officials praised his 35-year record today, Chief Williams

said: "During these years I have witnessed a most gratifying change. . . . When I was appointed every man in Engine Co. 55 applied for a transfer and one of the officers suggested that my bed be placed in the cellar of the firehouse. Today I am happy to see Negroes integrated throughout the department."

Chief Williams is the grandson of a slave and the son of a Grand Central redcap. He was an outstanding amateur athlete before he joined the Fire Department. Through the years, following only a rudimentary formal education, he became a

self-educated man and he has an extensive historical and philosophical library.

As an athlete he had specialized in weightlifting and boxing, and years ago he was the heavyweight champion in the Fire Department. The integration of the Negro in the department was in large measure the result of his ceaseless efforts to improve inter-racial relations in every walk of life.

Columbus, O. Gets 1st Tan Police Captain

COLUMBUS, O. — Harvey Alston, father of four and a policeman for 14 years, became the first colored police captain on the staff of a large city's law-enforcement department when appointed recently by Mayor James A. Rhodes.

Mayor Rhodes, commenting upon the promotion, said:

"I want to emphasize that Capt. Harvey Alston is superbly qualified by educational background, police experience, tact and diplomacy to merit this position."

"I am personally proud to have the privilege of making this appointment."

The mayor also promoted Sgt. Sanford Lee to precinct sergeant.

The new captain is married, has four children and is a member of the Second Baptist Church.

At present he is exalted ruler of Franklin Lodge No. 103, Elks and a Mason.

Sergeant Lee is 44, married and has been on the force for 10 years. He is a member of the Scottish Rite Masons and has been active in Boy Scout work.



Police Captain!— Mayor James A. Rhodes of Columbus, Ohio, pins captain's bars on the blouse of Officer Harvey Alston of the Columbus Police Division. Several weeks ago Mayor Rhodes indicated the appointment and last week it went into effect.

several times as an extra police man. His appointment was approved by the Council of which Ben Gibson is a member.

Homicide Detective Retires from Force

After serving on the Cleveland Police Force since 1919, and 29 years on the Detective Homicide Squad, Veteran Detective Horace Jenkins of 1067 E. 98th St., will retire from duty on October 16.

Jenkins became a member of the Homicide Squad as soon as it came into being in 1923.

He has been actively assigned to every major murder committed in Cleveland since then.

Ohio Town Gets 1st Policeman

HAMILTON, Ohio—Logan Corbin, former Town Hall custodian, is Hamilton's first Negro policeman.

A member of the volunteer fire department, Corbin has sewed

Orangeburg Puts 2 On Police Duty

ORANGEBURG, S.C. — (ANP)
—Marion Harrison, 33, and James
Hodges, 26, last week became the
first Negroes to be hired by the
police department here. They will
start work Aug. 1. *P-1*

The decision to hire the men
came at a meeting of the city coun-
cil last week according to T. El-
liot Salley, police chief. *Aug 2-52*

Harrison attended South Caro-
lina State A and M college, and
Hodges is a graduate of Claflin
university here. *33*

I'm hiring the men, Chief Salley
said. *Chief Salley*

"We believe that the employ-
ment of these two men will prove
beneficial for many reasons. We
have employed them without pres-
sure from any source in the in-
terest of better law enforcement."

Prepare To Train Firemen In Knoxville

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—This East Tennessee city's first Negro-manned fire hall will be ready as soon as the firemen can be selected and trained, Mayor George Dempster said last week.

The mayor said several Negroes have passed the Civil Service examinations. Some eight or 10 will be selected and trained. He said two Negro policemen may be transferred to the Fire Department as captains at the Negro fire hall.

Knoxville at present has no Negro firemen and never has. There are several Negroes on the Police department and one special anti-numbers racket squad is composed entirely of Negroes. One day recently this squad detected a white racketeer (butter 'n eggs) on a downtown street and chased him down to remove numbers tickets from his pockets. The squad is making it especially hard on runners and even bankers in the Knoxville numbers rackets.

The Knoxville fire hall to be named by Negroes is No. 4, at the corner of East Clinch avenue and Lithgo st.

Hats Off To These 5 Women

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Five Negro women who took Civil Service examinations to qualify themselves for Knoxville police-women made a clean sweep. They were the only ones of twenty-eight women, including seventeen Negroes, who passed the tests.

The city will begin hiring women for police detail after Jan. 1. These were the first tests given under the new program, inaugurated by Mayor George Dempster.

OF THOSE who passed the tests, two are students at Knox-

ville College and two others are former students. The five who passed:

Mrs. Zelda Wyatt, 112 Court B, College Homes, a former KC student.

Miss Lois Clark, 1825 Brandau Street, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. Hubert Clark.

Miss Aeta McClellan, 1324 Gap Street, a KC student.

Miss Willie Henderson, 1637 Dora Street, former KC student.

Miss Margaret Hardin, 945 Yeager Street, a KC student.

The twelve white women who took the examinations failed.

4th Anniv. Of Negro Policemen To Be Celebrated

The fourth anniversary of the hiring of Negro police officers in Memphis will be celebrated with a dance at the Hippodrome, on Nov. 18, it was announced Saturday.

Guests of honor will be the 16 Negro officers now employed on the city's force. They are E. S. Berkeley, F. M. Curry, D. A. Evans, E. M. Hunt, E. C. Jones, J. W. Jubert, T. Marshall, M. Myles, N. New, F. Peedler, J. Peagues, J. A. Persley, W. Robinson, R. Turner, B. J. Whitney and J. D. Williams.

Dress will be semi-formal; the time will be from 10:30 p. m. to 2:30 a. m.

The Negro policemen are assigned to districts largely populated by members of their race.

Fire Two Policemen On Extortion Charge

MEMPHIS — (ANP)—Charges of attempting to extort money from a Negro with the threat of arrest last week caused two white patrolmen to be dismissed from the police force here, according to E.H. Reeves, chief of police.

The fired patrolmen were Lucious G. Weaver, 25, a member of the police department for more than three years, and James D. Phillips, 40, a seven-year veteran of the force.

Chief Reeves signed the order which stated the men "were dismissed for conduct unbecoming an officer."

The supposed attempt to extort came to light when an employee of the Negro telephoned that the squad car men demanded that his employer pay them \$10 to avoid arrest on a misdemeanor charge.

When the colored victim told two police inspectors that he was to leave the money at a Negro restaurant, a trap was set for the police. Marked money was placed in an envelope and given to the colored victim to take to the restaurant.

A squad car carrying the two policemen passed by the restaurant on three occasions. The proprietor of the restaurant told investigators that the two police came in his place twice asking if an envelope had been left there for them.

At first the police denied being near the restaurant, but under questioning admitted passing the restaurant. They, however, maintained that they were not attempting to extort money from the Negro.

Nashville's in its fourth year of Negro unit on police force

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 16—This Tennessee metropolis, steeped in Southern tradition, is blazing new trails of cooperation between the races.

A new progressive spirit is abroad in this district. One of its evidences is the new recognition given the Negro population. It shows in many ways.

For example, the new mayor, 40-year-old effervescent Ben West, has appointed a Negro to the city school board—a "first" for Nashville.

The mayor also has named a Negro to the Housing Authority, which administers low-rent, public housing projects for white and Negro occupants.

Nashville has had a company of Negro firemen for the past 50 years.

Davidson County, in which Nashville is located, only six months ago, put on four Negro deputy sheriffs—also a "first" for Davidson County.

THE CITY is now ending its fourth year of exposure with Negro police, and that is the subject of this story.

Nashville has 12 uniformed Negro patrolmen in its police department, consisting of a total of 258 persons.

They work around the clock, four men to the eight-hour shift. They come to work in uniform, go to court in uniform. They ride police patrol cars, two men to the car.

The Negro officers work only in Negro districts, residential and business.

They answer roll call 30 minutes after roll call for white officers at each shift. That is done to avoid incidents and to keep the operation on a segregated basis.

The Negro officers use the police station as their headquarters. They work under a white police inspector.

THE NEGRO OFFICERS are instructed not to arrest white persons, except in an instance of flagrant law violation. For instance, a white man seen breaking into a store or home, or attempting to rob someone on the street, could not be allowed to go unmolested. Police Chief Ed Burgess explains.

It is a matter of judgment, he said.

Ordinarily, the Negro officers confine their arrests to mem-

bers of their own race. They "detain" white persons on occasion, then call police headquarters for a white officer to come and make the arrest.

"It works better that way," Chief Burgess said.

THE WHITE OFFICERS don't fraternize with the Negro officers. In some cases, there is a reluctance to talk with the Negro officers.

But from what this reporter was able to learn in a two-day visit here, if there is any resentment among the white officers over the fact that Negroes now work on the police force, it doesn't show.

City officials said when the first seven Negroes were put on the force four years ago, there was definite opposition to the move among the white officers. But it has lessened every year.

THE NEGRO POLICE receive the same pay as white officers. They start at \$250 a month, get \$275 at the end of the second year, \$300 at the end of the third year, when they become first-class patrolmen.

They also are under civil service. Any additional Negro police or white officers for that matter, would be chosen from lists of eligibles determined by civil service examinations.

IN NASHVILLE, the Police Benefit Association corresponds to the Fraternal Order of Police in Birmingham.

The Nashville PBA has one Negro member. It is not too clear how he came to be a member and the other 11 Negro police officers did not.

Police officials say simply the PBA one day just voted to allow this one Negro to join their association, and "that was all there was to it."

CITY OFFICIALS and white and Negro civic leaders agree that employment of Negro policemen has brought about a substantial reduction in the number of crimes of violence committed by Negroes each year. Chief Burgess didn't have the actual records to show this, but he said it was so nonetheless.

The feeling was general that Negro police can do a better job of tracking down members of their own race.

Where a Negro being questioned about another Negro would give evasive answers to questions put by a white officer, he would talk readily to a Negro policeman.

Any number of times, white de-

TECTIVES have asked a Negro officer to find a Negro suspect in a case, and the suspect usually is hauled into the station in a matter of a few hours.

NEGRO LAW VIOLATORS, it developed, don't have any more use for a Negro officer than they do for white officers.

If anything, they dread the Negro police more, because the men of their own race seem to be better able to track down wanted culprits.

In some complaints turned in by Negro residents, this request was noted:

"Don't send any of those Negro police out here, send a white officer."

Police officials said the only way they could interpret these requests, and they were not infrequent, was that some Negroes prefer to deal with white officers.

EX-MAYOR Tom Cummings explains how Nashville got Negro police:

"We have a high-class population here," he says.

"One day the Negro leaders came to me and said they thought it would be a progressive step if we would put on some Negro police officers.

"We let some vacancies accumulate in the Police Department, and one day I appointed seven Negroes to the force.

"That's just about the way it happened. We just woke up one morning and we had Negro police.

"We've never had a protest about it, either."

THERE MAY BE some other explanation for how Nashville got Negro officers, depending on your point of view or what you want to believe.

About 27 per cent of Nashville's population of 190,000 are Negroes.

Two years ago the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting among females of all races between the ages of 21 and 50 here was abolished a year ago, the Legislature abolished the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting among males from 21 to 50.

That permitted a lot more Negroes to vote, of course.

MAYOR BEN WEST looks at the problem this way:

"You can't deny representation to any large segment of the population under our democratic system.

"I prepared the law that the Legislature passed in 1947, when I was state senator, requiring

each member of our 21-man City Council to run from his own district. As a result, we now have two Negro members of City Council, Z. Alexander Looby and Robert Lillard."

Incidentally, Lillard defeated a white opponent in the race for City Council from his district.

"WE ALSO HAVE 14 Negro policewomen who serve as guards at school crossings," Mayor West continued. They serve part time only.

"The employment of Negroes on the police force has made for a better civic feeling among the Negro community. It has made the Negroes feel they now have a responsible part in our city government.

"If you give Negroes a chance to help in a community, they'll do it. I'll give you an example of what I mean—

"One day a member of our City Council, a white man, said the Negro people were opposed to a new law we passed requiring covers for garbage cans.

"The Negro people sent a big delegation to City Hall and told us they were absolutely in favor of that law—that the councilman was wrong."

MAYOR WEST said there are four Negro members on the city's Board of Censors, which passes on movies and plays here.

He said one member of the seven-man Auditorium Commission is a Negro.

"We have a fine group of Negro educators, lawyers and doctors," he said. "They are a big help to any official who wants to let them help."

REV. PICKENS JOHNSON, white chaplain at the state penitentiary here, is chaplain for the American Legion Post No. 5 here and meets regularly with the Nashville Police Department. He also is pastor of the Brentwood Methodist Church here.

"The Negro officers work well here, in harmony," he said. "I think it's a good thing to restrict their work to the Negro areas.

"No flareups have occurred. The Negro officers are high-type men, and the policewomen have done a magnificent job.

"This has definitely been a progressive step in promoting better relations between the races. The Negro feels he has real representation."

FISK UNIVERSITY here, one of the nation's leading Negro schools, has a race relations department.

W. D. Hawkins, cashier ac-

countant of the school, and Dr. Fred Brownlee, provost and assistant to the president, said they feel Negro officers here have served to improve conditions and make for better race relations.

"We have as little race prejudice here as any other city in the South," Hawkins said.

A WHITE CAB DRIVER was asked what he thought about Negro police in Nashville.

"Fellow, I'll tell you straight," he said. "They have done a good job, and they have stayed in their place."

M. G. FERGUSON, executive vice president of the Citizens Savings Bank and Trust Co., a Negro bank here, said the movement to get Negro police started six years ago. A bi-racial or inter-racial.

than there is in Illinois, where I just attended a meeting.

"We've gone a long way. Conditions have certainly improved in the last 10 years."

Z. ALEXANDER LOOBY, City Council member, attorney, professor and native of the British West Indies, has some scholarly views on the subject of Negro police.

"There is an almost universal opinion among Negroes that police exercise unusual brutality when Negroes are involved," he said. "That is due often to race prejudice.

"When you have Negro police, that feeling is eliminated.

"In addition, the Negro community has a greater respect for the law because it then be-



Negro police officers in Nashville—Here are three of Nashville's 12 Negro policemen as they were photographed while on duty recently.

committee worked for it, he said. "The Negro officers have stopped Negro youngsters from loitering," he said.

"They have helped probation officers and attendance officers in the schools in cutting down on delinquency among teenage Negroes.

"I don't believe we have any more race prejudice in Nashville

Negroes As Police

To the Editor: P. 4 32 Jan
Mr. Beiman is to be congratulated for his very excellent article concerning Nashville's progressiveness—allowing Negroes on the police force.

Birmingham, in the not too distant future, will be posed with the same problem which Nashville is ably solved—Negro representation on the police force and other municipal organizations. Why, then, should not our city assume the role of an active leader in the fight for racial tolerance rather than that which it has assumed in the past, a recalcitrant follower?

Surely the record of our white police force has not been so pure that it has not been tarnished by Negro blood.

RICHARD BERKOWITZ.

Race Officers To Celebrate 4th Anniversary

Tonight Negro Police Officers will observe their fourth Anniversary as being members of the Memphis police department. When they celebrate with a Semi-Formal dance at the Hibernian.

Guest of honor will be the 16 Negro officers now employed on the city's force. They are: E. S. Berkeley, F. M. Curry, D. A. Evans, E. M. Hunt, E. C. Jones, J. W. Ju- bert, T. Marshall, M. Myles, N. New, F. Peebles, J. Peagues, J. A. Persley, W. Robinson, R. Turner, B. J. Whitnev and J. D. Williams.

Knoxville To Get 5 Negro Policewomen

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Five women last week passed civil service examinations to become Knoxville policewomen. All five were Negroes.

Of the 28 women taking the test, 11 were white. Two of the five Negro women are students at Knoxville college, and two others are former students of the school.

Those passing the test are Mrs. Zelda Watts, Miss Lois Clark, Miss Aeta McClellan, Mrs. Willie Henderson, and Miss Margaret Hardin.

3 Negro Mothers; 17 Whites Added To Police Safety Patrol Unit

Three Negro mothers were named Friday by a special police board to become members of the Police Departments First Women's Safety Patrol.

The three named and expected to begin work Thursday are: Ella Mae Hunt, 856 North Main; Mary Myles, 1316 North Decatur; Freddie Mae Curry, 925 South Fifth.

Their jobs will be to control traffic at school crossings during the peak rush hours when children are coming to and leaving city schools.

Prospective police women were interviewed by Com. Claude Armour, Police Chief E. H. Reeves, Inspector William J. Rainey, police department personnel director Traffic Inspector Clifford Legg and Robert Crisson, school safety director, under whom they will work.

The newest members of the Memphis Police Department will work two and a half hours a day, five days a week. They will begin a two-day training course Tuesday at Barracks headquarters.

Instruction will be given from 10 a. m. until 4 p. m. Tuesday and Wednesday. When the policewomen finish they should be well qualified to handle traffic around any school in the city, Commissioner Armour explained.

The Women's Safety Patrol members will be instructed in presenting cases in court, issuing summons and tickets. They will be required to learn proper traffic signals, city traffic ordinances and traffic dangers around a school.

Most of the instruction will be given by members of a four-man examining board who are considered experts in traffic safety in Memphis.

Commissioner Armour also added that costs and contracts are still to be discussed with several companies on supplying uniforms for the force of police women. However, it was believed lack of uniforms would not keep the patrol from going on duty Thursday.

It has been definitely decided the safety patrol members will wear low-heeled black shoes, black skirts, white gloves, white blouses, black tie and police hat.

To be accepted each new officer was required to live in the school area to which she would be assigned and had to have a child attending school there.

Texas Negro Peace Officers Meet

There was a statement in a recent news story, covering the Dallas convention of the Texas Negro Peace Officers Association, which points up an important principle affecting Negro life. After referring to the fact that Brown L. Brackens, state president of the organization, was presiding and that Dallas Chief of Police Carl Hansson welcomed the Negro peace officers to the city, the story said: "President Brackens next introduced A. Maceo Smith, who assisted in organizing the Negro Peace Officers seventeen years ago. Mr. Smith gave a very interesting talk to the men and praised them for the progress that had been made, and he stated that he was glad to see the number of Negro officers increase as it has over the years." *Infoman P. 9*

Mr. Smith, in his NAACP associations, is now violently opposed to any organization or institution which can be described as Negro, and it is interesting to note that in an earlier day he assisted in organizing the Negro peace officers and more interesting to find that he is not ashamed of his handiwork. If this had been a Negro school, of course, it is hard to imagine that Mr. Smith would have wanted to have anything to do with it or to be associated with it in any way. A lot of integration remains to be accomplished in the field of law enforcement, but Mr. Smith showed practical wisdom both in helping to organize the association of Negro peace officers seventeen years ago and now in praising what they had accomplished.

The principle affecting Negro life which is here involved has to do with the fact that, while we fight for full and free integration into the main stream of American life, we have to live in the process. Negro children have to go to school while the fight against segregation goes on, and it is unfortunate that men like A. Maceo Smith take a different stand on the Negro schools from the stand that Mr. Smith has taken on the Texas Negro peace officers. He is just as wrong on the former as he is right on the latter.

A Salute To Sergeant *Journal and Guide* Randolph Of Richmond

From the Newport News Daily Press

P. 14

We take time out to salute Sergeant Frank S. Randolph, of the Richmond Police Department, as his name and his accomplishments pass before us in the grist of current events.

Sergeant Randolph has just won his promotion and his stripes in competitive examinations in which 23 Richmond policemen participated. As a result of the exams Sergeant Randolph headed a list of three names supplied to Chief of Police Garton from which to make the appointment. Garton named Randolph.

Richmond, Va.
Date: 2-16-52

It is of course always warming to witness the triumph of a man in free competition with his equals. But ordinarily this attracts little attention. Exams and promotions and advancements are made every day, men excelling in their climb upward. Usually, though, outside of a small circle, these accomplishments are so much a part of the scene around us they attract little attention.

But in Randolph's case it was different. It was tougher for him than the mere competition itself, though academically and educationally he was probably better prepared than some if not all of his contemporaries. He is a university graduate. Then, too, what Randolph did was in Richmond in Virginia in the South.

Randolph is a Negro.

So we salute now Sergeant Randolph, Richmond's first officer of such rank of his race. The event is a credit to Sergeant Randolph and to Richmond. Maybe sometime Sergeant Randolph will have a chance to become Lieutenant Randolph or even Captain Randolph. Certainly Richmond's progressive and heartening action in promoting him to sergeant promises that he will be given the opportunity to continue to advance himself. And Sergeant Randolph, from the recommendations that attached to him in connection with his distinction, seems to be the kind of man who would ask only that the opportunity be open to him, making his way from there on in competition with others on the merit of his own worth.

Richmond isn't the only place in the South where the opportunity for advancement has been offered Negro police officers. Durham and Charlotte, North Carolina, have done so. It is still rare enough in the South, though, to attract attention. But only in comparative recent years have southern cities gone so far as to include Negroes in their police force in any status. It is on the record, however, that they have made creditable police officers and the old prejudice in this sphere of activity is now pretty well ripped up.

We salute this latest example of this disintegration. Richmond earns no particular credit for giving Sergeant Randolph his chance, but it nevertheless appears in some distinction because of it. Its example is a good one for other cities in the South to follow.

Policewomen Begin Duty On Nov. 24

NEWPORT NEWS — Three colored policewomen will be among the eight to assume duty Nov. 24. The women are Mrs. Lucille Bacote, 1150-30th street; Mrs. Mollie Ann Brooks, 1237-36th street; and Mrs. Betty S. Johnson, 356 Maple avenue.

The other five are Mesdames Inex P. Dorman, Gladys Mae Meador, Nina W. Murphy, Evelyn D. Whitmore, and Juanita C. Weaver.

Journal and Guide
Richmond, Va.
THE WOMEN, who will be uniformed in blue skirts, blouses, and overseas caps, will work on a part-time basis directing traffic at street intersections and assisting children in safely crossing the street. They will be on duty in the morning while children are enroute to school, during the noon lunch period, and in the afternoon when children leave school for home.

The newly appointed policewomen have all passed a preliminary health and adaptability test. As is the police department's custom, the new officers will be on a probationary status during their first six month's employment.

Date: 11-22-52

CHIEF W. F. PEACH said this in regards to the policewomen: "All of these ladies are mothers and have children of their own, and I feel that they will be an asset to the police department and aid in the safety of our school children."

They will have the same authority as male police officers 2 hours a day. All eight have come to us highly recommended."

Norfolk's First Colored Policewomen Are Sworn In



Norfolk's first colored policewomen were sworn in Tuesday, Nov. 18, in the office of the director of public safety.

The two "rookies" added to the Norfolk Police Department are Mrs. Margaret Cornick Barfield, and Mrs. Virginia

Drew Randolph, standing left in photo. Calvin H. Dalby, right, director of public safety, administered the oath, as Norfolk's Police Chief E. L. Cason, center, looks on.

Negro Wins Sergeant Rank As Detective

Richmond Latest City To Upgrade Negro Policemen
A post of detective sergeant in the Police Bureau was filled yesterday by the appointment of Officer Frank S. Randolph, a Negro. Randolph won the promotion after a four-part series of merit examinations administered by the Personnel Department. Twenty-three officers took the three written tests and the nine high scorers went on to an oral test before a panel of citizens.

According to Chief O. D. Garton, who made the appointment, Randolph's name was first on a list of three given him after the tests by the Personnel Department. The top three men were chosen on the basis of their scores in all parts of the examination.

Randolph, a 33-year-old graduate of Virginia Union University, has been assigned to the juvenile division, working mainly in crime prevention work with boys. His record shows nine commendations for efficiency and alertness.

The new sergeant, who will be the first Negro to hold that police rank here, was one of the first four Negroes appointed to the bureau. Nine are now assigned to the force.

In announcing Randolph's promotion, Chief Garton shifted Patrolman John W. Vann, a Negro, to the Detective Division. He will work with Randolph.

Randolph served during World War II as a first lieutenant and worked briefly here as a supervisor in the boys' juvenile detention home. He joined the police force in May, 1946.

Richmond Latest City To Upgrade Negro Policemen

Special to the Journal and Guide
RICHMOND, Va. — The upgrading of colored police officers in southern cities advanced a step further last week with the promotion of a police officer in Richmond. The appointment of Frank S. Randolph to the rank of sergeant was announced by Chief of Police O. D. Garton.

Mr. Randolph's promotion was the fourth to be made in the South in two months. In December Durham promoted a colored patrolman to the rank of second lieutenant and two other members of its police force were advanced to the position of detectives. Pvt. J. B. Samuels was named second lieutenant and Frank McCrea and C. L. Cox were appointed detectives. The promotions were made by Chief of Police H. E. King. When the promotions were made Chief King praised the men for their work and fine record.

Det. 2-52
RANDOLPH, a 1939 graduate of Virginia Union University, won his promotion by superior rating in a four-part series of competitive examinations in which 23 police officers participated. The 33-year-old policeman was chosen from a list of three names furnished the chief. The three were among nine officers who had placed highest on three written examinations Jan. 7.

Several Virginia cities now have colored police including Norfolk and Portsmouth. Cities in North Carolina with colored police besides Durham are Charlotte, Winston-Salem, Asheville and Raleigh.

Journal and Guide
CHARLOTTE is the only N. C. city with a colored police sergeant. With the promotion of colored police in Durham and Richmond, it is expected that other southern cities will select worthy officers for promotions as more colored police are added to the force.

Richmond currently is short of

policemen because four of its colored officers are on military leave. Other cities will experience the same handicap as a result of recall of qualified men to military duty.



Frank S. Randolph, of Richmond, Va., was promoted to the rank of sergeant in the police department of Richmond last week. He won the appointment after a four-point series of competitive examinations in which 23 police officers participated. The first of his race, to be appointed sergeant in Richmond, Randolph was at the head of the list of three names given Chief O. D. Garton who made the appointment.

Sgt. Randolph Pledges 'Best'

Up-Union
New Detective
Began Work Feb. 2

Det. 2-52
RICHMOND
"I will do the best that I can and try to make the race proud of me." Frank S. Randolph made this statement to the AFRO Friday, shortly after he was promoted to the rank of detective sergeant in the Richmond police department.

The 33-year-old Virginia Union University graduate was sworn into his new post Saturday morning and began his duties with the detective division immediately afterwards.

The promotion was announced by Chief O. D. Garton who at the same time revealed that Patrolman John W. Vann, has been assigned to work as partner with Randolph in the detective division.

Randolph won the promotion after a series of competitive examinations in which 23 city policemen participated.

Vann will be the only policeman of patrolman rank currently working in the division. He has had experience in undercover work while a patrolman.

Was YMCA Director

Det. Sgt. Randolph lives at 1700 Brookfield St. He was director of a YMCA in Toledo, Ohio, before entering the Army where he served as a first lieutenant during World War II. He is married to the former Miss Lillian Mann. They have one daughter, Brenda.

Randolph and Vann were among the first four colored policemen appointed to the department in 1946.

The department now has nine colored officers.

One is Mrs. Ruth Blair, a police-woman assigned to the juvenile division.

Known throughout the city for his efficiency and his work with the police boys club, Randolph has received nine commendations. He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.



SGT. FRANK RANDOLPH

Richmond Gets First Negro Detective Sgt.

Richmond, Va. (ANP).—For the first time in the history of Richmond, a Negro patrolman was elevated to the position of detective-sergeant in the Police Bureau last week. He is Officer Frank S. Randolph.

Randolph won the promotion after a four-part series of merit examinations administered by the Personnel department. Twenty-three officers took the three written tests and the nine highest scorers were given the oral test before a panel of citizens.

Chief O. D. Garton, who made the appointment, said Randolph's name topped the list of three given him after the tests. The top three men were chosen on the basis of their scores in all parts of the examination.

Randolph, 33, is a graduate of Virginia Union university, and has been assigned to the juvenile division, working mainly in crime prevention work with boys. He has an excellent record, having won nine commendations for efficiency and alertness.

Randolph was one of the first four Negroes appointed to the Bureau. Patrolman John W. Vann, a Negro officer, has been transferred to the detective division to work with Sgt. Randolph. Randolph joined the police force in May, 1946.

Negro Detective Sergeant on Police Force in Richmond

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Randolph was one of the first four Negroes appointed to the Bureau. Patrolman John W. Vann, a Negro officer, has been transferred to the detective division to work with Sgt. Randolph joined the police force in May, 1946. Garton also named Patrolman James E. Robinson Jr. to take Randolph's place as a plainclothes officer attached to the juvenile division.

Both Vann and Robinson have previously been assigned to the first district.

Garton said that Vann will be the only policeman of patrolman rank presently assigned to the detective division. It is nominally made up of sergeants, with three lieutenants and Major John M. Wright in supervisory capacities.

After he was graduated from college, Randolph was affiliated with the YMCA in Ohio, served as a 1st lieutenant during World War II and worked briefly as a supervisor of the boys' juvenile detention home here.

NEGRO DETECTIVE SERGEANT ON POLICE FORCE IN RICHMOND

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